

1713

FIRST REPORT
OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE
(FORMED JUNE 1st, 1853),
TO PROCURE THE
TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE
LEGISLATIVE SUPPRESSION
OF THE TRAFFIC IN ALL
INTOXICATING LIQUORS
AS BEVERAGES.

OFFICERS:

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The General Council

Includes Three Hundred names of gentlemen resident in various parts of the
United Kingdom.

Bankers—THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

OFFICES:—52, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER:

PRINTED BY BRADSHAW AND BLACKLOCK, 47, BROWN STREET.

INAUGURATION OF THE "UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE."

DECLARATION OF COUNCIL.

Unanimously adopted at the first aggregate Meeting of the General Council, held in Manchester, October 26th, 1853, at which one hundred members of the Council, from various parts of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, were present.

I.—That it is neither right nor politic for the state to afford legal protection and sanction to any Traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

II.—That the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

III.—That the history and results of all past Legislation, in regard to the Liquor Traffic, abundantly prove that it is impossible, satisfactorily, to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

IV.—That no consideration of private gain or public revenue, can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in result, as the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

V.—That the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is perfectly compatible with rational liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

VI.—That the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilisation.

VII.—That, rising above class, sectarian or party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment, prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of Intemperance.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

WALTER C. TREVELYAN, President.

Athenæum, Manchester.

RESOLUTIONS OF PUBLIC MEETING.

Adopted unanimously, by nearly three thousand persons, assembled in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, on the evening of October 26th, 1853.

I.—That the prime end of social legislation, is to secure the utmost protection to the citizen, against all destructive acts and demoralising agencies in the commonwealth.

II.—That the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, as beverages, is always and inevitably productive of immense injury to the social and material interests of the nation.

III.—That this meeting regards the Liquor Vending Establishments of the country as a source of temptation and a nursery of crime, incompatible with the advance of society in the path of true civilisation, and earnestly calls on all patriotic citizens and enlightened statesmen, to aid in the work of the total and immediate Suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

IV.—That this meeting cordially approves of the object and constitution of the "United Kingdom Alliance," for procuring the Legislative Prohibition of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, and accords to that movement its hearty sanction and support.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

WALTER C. TREVELYAN, Chairman.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

Report of the Executive Committee.

[Presented to the General Council at their First Aggregate Meeting, held in Manchester October 26th, 1853.]

IN presenting a Report of the proceedings and progress of the "Alliance" since the first of June (the date of constitution), your Executive Committee have to express much pleasure and satisfaction, in regard to the unexpected amount of interest that has been already manifested, and the unmistakeable growth of public opinion in favour of the movement.

When taking office, it was deemed an interesting coincidence, that on the very day on which the "Alliance" was constituted, an Anti-Liquor Traffic Enactment in the province of New Brunswick first took legal effect.* Your Committee, therefore, determined that its first public act should be to send an Address of Congratulation, a draft of which had been prepared by their predecessors, the Provisional Committee, to the friends of Temperance in that interesting portion of the British Empire.

At the very time of the formation of the United Kingdom Alliance, in Manchester, a powerful Association was also organised in the Canadas, having the same object, and constituted on a similar basis, entitled "The Canadian Prohibitory Liquor-Law League." This league was formally constituted at Montreal, and on the 24th and 25th of May last, held a Convention in St. Catherine's, which was largely attended. Numerous County Meetings have also been held, and Branch Societies formed. The *Guelph Herald* reports a meeting held in the Court House of that town, to secure the co-operation of the Electors of the county of Wellington, when upwards of a dozen magistrates were present as delegates. Amongst other resolutions the following were unanimously affirmed :—

"That the members of this Convention, in their associated and individual capacities, pledge themselves to use their influence, and to exercise their political

* The measure referred to is entitled "An Act to prevent the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors," and received the sanction of Her Majesty Queen Victoria on the 16th of August, 1852, by an order in council. It excepts Malt Liquors and Cider, but prohibits traffic in all Wines and Spirits.

privileges to secure the return of representatives to the Provincial Parliament, who will aid in the procuration of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

"That this Convention respectfully urges on the friends of Temperance, in the other counties of Canada, the duty of taking prompt and energetic action in promulgating the principle for which 'The League' contends, in advocating its propriety, and in preparing the country to demand and enforce a Prohibitory Liquor Law."

The Canadian Wesleyan Conference, which held its sittings in June last, at Hamilton, passed the following resolution:—

"That this Conference, while it cordially approves of the principles of the Temperance Reformation, is deeply convinced that the License System, as it at present exists, is one of the most formidable obstacles to the success of that cause; and, viewing a Prohibitory Law as the only effectual remedy for the evils of intemperance, most respectfully and earnestly urges upon the Legislature of Canada, the necessity of enacting, at its next Session, a law similar to the provisions of the Bill which was introduced at the last Session of Parliament, for suppressing the ordinary traffic in Intoxicating Liquors."*

A most energetic and well sustained popular agitation on this question of Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is now going on in Canada, which promises, ere long, to issue in decided success. In the late session of the Canadian Legislature, a stringent Maine Law Bill was introduced by the Honourable M. Cameron, Post Master General, and ably discussed by the house with very encouraging prospects of success. The Bill was ultimately defeated by a vote of 38 to 34. That defeat is felt, on all sides, to be virtually a triumph. Through the indomitable exertions of Mr. Cameron and his friends, in the same session of the Canadian Legislature, an enactment was obtained, and is now in force, which involves and applies the principle of the Maine Liquor Law in localities where Public Works are in progress, and where, consequently, a number of workmen are congregated. By the provisions of this Act (assented to, June 14th, 1853), no person can obtain a license to sell, barter, or dispose of any kind of Intoxicating Liquor, within a distance of three miles of any Public Works, declared to be in progress. Offenders are subject to heavy penalties or imprisonment, and the liquor unlawfully kept, or offered for sale, is ordered to be confiscated, seized, and destroyed. Doubtless this will lead the way to a more comprehensive and statesmanlike dealing with the entire question throughout the colony.

On the 16th of June your executive committee adopted and issued its manifesto address to the people of Great Britain and Ireland. That address has been well received throughout the kingdom, and has been copied into various newspapers, and Temperance and Literary Journals. Amongst these may be mentioned *The London Weekly News and Chronicle*; *The Glasgow Christian News*; *The Dublin Weekly Telegraph*; *The Kilkenny Moderator*; *The Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*; *The Manchester Advertiser*; *The Manchester Examiner and Times*; *The British Tem-*

* At the last English Wesleyan Conference, a resolution was affirmed in favour of the prohibition of the sale of Intoxicating Liquors during the whole of Sunday.

perance Advocate; The Progressionist; The Phonetic Journal and *The Bristol Temperance Herald*. Through the liberality of Richard Barrett Esq., of Croydon, an edition of ten thousand copies has been printed and placed at the disposal of your Committee. Probably in all more than one hundred and twenty thousand copies have been circulated within four months, in addition to several thousand copies of the Report of Provisional Committee and other documents and tracts advocating and enforcing the principle and object of the Alliance.

The basis and organization of the Alliance being clearly distinct and separate from any existing Temperance movement, as such, it was to be expected that at the outset some misconception and perhaps temporary collision might arise. Your Committee have carefully guarded against any antagonism in respect to other societies, and so far they have been able to avoid any misunderstanding or unpleasantness officially arising from any quarter.

Soon after the Constitution of the Alliance, a number of the friends of Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, in Edinburgh, made public demonstrations, and commenced active measures of organization and advocacy, in order to effect a confederation under the title of "The Maine Liquor Law League of Scotland." It was feared by some of the friends of the Alliance in Scotland, that this separate organization would confuse and to some extent weaken the action of the general movement in that quarter; and many urgently requested your Committee at once to press the "United Kingdom Alliance" into bold and vigorous action. Your Committee however judged that the "Maine Liquor Law League," being restricted to a total abstinence basis, thus cutting itself off from active co-operation with fellow-citizens who were not abstainers, would never prove very formidable in a national agitation, and therefore declined to precipitate their plans and public proceedings. A correspondence having been opened by the Secretary of the "Maine Liquor Law League of Scotland," the friends and supporters of that movement manifested a desire for union and co-operation with the Alliance. The difference of *basis* however rendered it necessary that the League should dissolve its separate organization in order to amalgamate its members with the Alliance. This was voluntarily and unanimously resolved at a special meeting of the League, held in the Stranger's Friendly Society Hall, Edinburgh, on the 22nd July, 1853, at the close of which meeting the Rev. Berkely Addison, M.A., member of the general council of the United Kingdom Alliance, was voted to the chair, when Resolutions were adopted for the formation of an Edinburgh Auxiliary of the "Alliance." Your Committee have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the very courteous and admirable spirit in which this transition was effected on the part of their friends of the late "Maine Liquor Law League."

It may be here useful to define the position which the Alliance holds in relation to other kindred movements and agencies, especially Total Abstinence Societies.

The specific object and broad constitution of the "Alliance," preclude it from requiring any pledge or declaration as to personal habits, private convictions, or religious persuasion. Aiming at a great social reform, it is, in its agency, essentially political, in the widest and best sense of that term, and will draw its allies and pecuniary resources from all sects, parties, and conditions in the state. Its primary relation is to the *citizen*. It will therefore know of nothing and commit itself to nothing, in which all its supporters may not be equally competent to take a common part. This policy your Committee feel to be essential to ultimate success, in view of the present state of the Temperance and other questions in this country.

Whilst thus separate in its basis and distinct in its action, the Alliance cannot do otherwise than intensely sympathise with all agencies and efforts, whether religious, moral, social, or political, which manifestly tend in the same direction, and are helping to secure and hasten the same great object. Towards Temperance Societies especially, the Alliance must ever look with most cordial good-will. It cannot, in the nature of things, be otherwise. The two movements have, at present, two spheres of labour, though but one ultimate end in view: they are necessary supplements of each other's operations. Were not Temperance Societies extensively ramified throughout the community, on every hand spreading information and eliciting attention and activity, the project and effort of the Alliance would be, for many years to come, utopian. And on the other hand, were there no such movement as the Alliance, to bring the political aspect and requirements of the question into distinct recognition, and, by procuring a wise legislative enactment, to consolidate and preserve the moral achievements of individual zeal and voluntary association, the complete and enduring triumphs of sobriety could scarcely be hoped for.

At the annual meeting of the National Temperance Society, held in Exeter Hall, London, in May last, Edward Baines, Esq., in the chair, Professor Stowe boldly advocated the principle and policy of legislative suppression, and was enthusiastically responded to. The chairman is reported to have urged strenuous efforts for an immediate measure to the extent of closing all Public Houses and Beer Shops on the Lord's Day. Mr. Baines said, "This is one of those *practical* objects to which we may all apply ourselves, and I think we may reasonably hope for success. There can be no doubt that not merely on religious, but on social grounds, on grounds of the merest policy, such a measure is to be vindicated, and deserves to be pressed forcibly upon the government." At that and a subsequent meeting, resolutions inviting the legislative consideration of the evils resulting from the traffic, were unanimously affirmed.

In the month of July, the "British Association for the promotion of Temperance," held its annual Conference at York, when an unusual number of delegates from the various auxiliaries were in attendance, and a most interesting debate on the question of legis-

lative action was conducted with great earnestness and admirable temper, for nearly four hours. The following resolution was submitted to the Conference by Dr. F. R. Lees, of Leeds, and seconded by Richard Vivian, Esq., of Hull :—

“That this Conference hails with much satisfaction the adoption of the Maine Law (so called) in various states of America, and partially in the British Province of New Brunswick, and rejoices in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom Alliance,’ for the distinct and declared object of procuring the legislative suppression of the Liquor Traffic in this country, and commends that movement to the sympathy and support of the friends of Temperance, humanity, and religion.”

Nineteen speakers declared in favour of the resolution, offering a number of important facts and cogent arguments in its support. Three spoke against the motion, which was ultimately affirmed with but five dissentients.

At the Conference of the “Bristol and Somerset Association,” held at Bridgewater, on the 10th of August last, the same resolution was adopted by a cordial and unanimous vote.

The “London Temperance League,” at its annual Demonstration in August, unanimously affirmed earnest resolutions in favour of the Maine Law, and in support of the United Kingdom Alliance. At other gatherings in London, Manchester, Stockport, Bristol, Liverpool, Belfast, and various large towns throughout the kingdom, Maine Law speeches and sermons have been delivered, and resolutions in favour of the principle and object of the Alliance have been enthusiastically adopted, and in no instance that your Committee are aware of, excepting as stated at the York Conference, has any public opposition been evinced. Your Committee, therefore, feel well assured that the Alliance has secured, at least, the general approval and confidence of the leading friends of Temperance throughout the kingdom.

From Glasgow, your Executive have, from the first, received a most encouraging and emphatic response. A number of the excellent clergy, of various denominations, sent in their cordial adhesion and immediately on the formation of the Alliance, proceeded to institute an Auxiliary for that city. It is a gratifying consideration that from the very localities where Parliamentary statistics prove that committals for drunkenness are most numerous, the project for the abolition of the Liquor Traffic should be the most cordially welcomed and promptly responded to.

Powerful and organised efforts have for some time been put forth by an influential portion of the Scottish gentry and clergy in favour of a measure to better regulate the traffic in intoxicating liquors. As a result of these agitations, aided by the well-timed exertions of the Temperance Societies, especially of Edinburgh and Glasgow the “Public Houses’ (Scotland) Bill” has been successfully carried, through both houses, and received the Royal assent on the 15th of August last.

This bill provides and enacts, among other regulations, the following :—

- 1st.—That no grocer shall be allowed to sell spirits, or give gratuitously, a glass of wine or spirits, to be consumed on the premises, in any town in Scotland.
- 2nd.—No confectioner or dealer in provisions or eatables of any kind shall receive a license to sell wines or spirits, to be consumed on the premises.
- 3rd.—Every Inn or Hotel, having four sleeping apartments or upwards, shall be prohibited from supplying any party excepting lodgers and travellers with wines and spirits before eight in the morning or after eleven o'clock at night; and no such house shall be allowed to supply either a public or private supper party or ball with wines or spirits later than eleven p.m.
- 4th.—No such Inn or Public House shall be allowed to supply a townsman with wines or spirits during any part of Sunday, nor shall a lodger be permitted to invite a friend to any meal where wines or spirits are required during any part of that day.

No doubt, to some extent, the appalling evils of the traffic will be modified and diminished, by the increased stringency and the limitations this Bill introduces into the License system of Scotland; still, in view of the course of all past legislation on this question, and the invariable *failure* of all expedients proceeding on the regulation policy, your Committee cannot be over sanguine as to the real, permanent, and general improvement to be derived from this measure. They would chiefly hail it as a step in the right direction, though not a bold and statesmanlike one—being, as they believe, far short of what the exigencies of the case demand.

Your Committee have been in active and daily correspondence with a number of intelligent and influential gentlemen throughout the Kingdom, in the course of which they have received many interesting statements and intimations, as to the probability of such an agitation as the Alliance commanding not only popular attention, but earnest sympathy and co-operation on the part of vast numbers of the community. Especially are they led to believe, that the Alliance will be hailed among the working classes, who seem to be, to a considerable extent, conscious of the viciousness of the present state of things, and desirous of having the fearful temptations of the tavern removed from their path.

The Editor of the *Northern Ensign* writes to the Committee as follows :—"We, in the far North of Scotland, are wonderfully in advance on this great question. I conceive we are almost ripe here for a successful agitation of the question, and would have no fear of committing its decision to the vote of the community." Similar testimonies and opinions have been forwarded from various parts of the country, and in some cases where petitions have been prepared against the Sabbath traffic in Strong Drink, even drunkards have come forward eager to sign them.* In several cases it has been reported that individuals and families have been known to leave the country, for the avowed purpose of residing in one of the American States, where the Maine Law is in operation, as affording the only safe asylum and means of deliverance from the force of habit and the seductiveness of the traffic.

The attention of your Committee has been turned to the en-

* In Glasgow and Liverpool this was specially noticed.

quiry on Public Houses, &c., before the select Committee of the House of Commons, obtained by Wm. Brown, Esq., the Member for South Lancashire. Ascertaining that certain parties were gravely recommending in evidence, that the present system of granting Licenses should be indefinitely relaxed, rather than subjected to increased stringency, it was deemed wise by your Executive to put themselves in official communication with the Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, the Chairman of that Committee. Accordingly towards the end of July, a deputation from your Committee waited personally on Mr. Villiers, who expressed his sympathy with the efforts making by the friends of this movement, and confessed that the evidence given before the Committee was of such a kind as to force the conviction that something energetic and practical must be done; and he consented to receive from the Executive of the Alliance a brief statement of facts, as to the character, operations, and results of the Maine Liquor Law; and also the efforts put forth for a similar enactment in this country, intimating that possibly such a document might be appended to the evidence when published. Acting on this permission the Secretaries forthwith prepared, and, under the sanction of your Committee, forwarded a short statement of some of the leading facts, proceedings, and results of the Maine Law movement, in the American States, New Brunswick, and elsewhere.* A letter was forwarded to Mr. Villiers, with the documents of the Alliance, and his favourable consideration of the principle and object of the movement respectfully solicited. In reply to that letter, the following communication has been received:—

“106, Pall Mall, Sep. 5th. 1853.

“Sir,

“I duly received your letter of the last month. I had not before an opportunity of saying whether the document you sent me would be appended to the evidence or not, but I have now directed that it shall be. The evidence will shortly be published. We intend to resume our sitting, however, next year. I shall always learn, with the greatest interest and satisfaction, that your most benevolent movement to promote sobriety is progressing. Nobody can more sincerely wish it success than I do, being fairly convinced that there is no one reform on earth that would promote the well-being of the labouring classes, one quarter so much, as the abstinence from all excess in the use of Intoxicating Liquors. It is at the root of more than half of the social misery in this world.

“I remain, Sir,

“Yours very faithfully,

“C. P. VILLIERS.”

“Samuel Pope, Esq., Hon. Sec. U.K.A.”

With feelings of satisfaction and encouragement, your Committee have noticed numerous other important and intelligent expressions of opinion, in regard to the political, as well as social and moral importance of the movement now going forward in this direction. The testimony of Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., is worthy of special note. The attention of the Hon. Member for the West Riding had been solicited by the Committee of the “Pudsey Temperance Society,” to certain petitions for closing Public Houses

* See Appendix B.

during the whole of Sunday. In reply thereto, Mr. Cobden expressed himself in the following terms :—"Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in my opinion, that the Temperance cause is at the foundation of all Social and Political Reform. It is in vain to seek, by extension of the Franchise or Free Trade, or by any other means, to elevate the labouring masses. In fact, their destiny is in their own hands ; and they will, as a class, be elevated or depressed in the social scale, in proportion to the extent of their virtues or vices. They are, therefore, the truest friends of the working millions, who are labouring in the cause of Temperance ; and it is a gratifying fact, that the ablest and most persevering of its advocates have been found among their ranks."

When Mr. Cobden thus expresses himself, it is well known that he attaches political importance to the opinion he holds and puts forth.

Equally emphatic was the testimony and opinion advanced at the great political gathering at Alnwick, in Northumberland, on the occasion of presenting a testimonial to Sir George Grey, Her Majesty's late Secretary of State. The chairman of that meeting, Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, entered his emphatic protest against the entire traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, and pointed out the short sighted policy of drawing a revenue from a source which demoralises and pauperises the people. After referring to the Maine Law enactments and their results in the United States, and to the New Brunswick act, partially applying the same prohibitory principle ; the worthy Baronet proceeded to observe—"I am also happy to announce that in that important town, where originated the celebrated and mighty League which ended with the abolition of the Corn Law, there is now organising another mighty League, which will, I trust, be as victorious as its predecessor, and succeed in removing from our dear father-land a much greater curse." Sir Walter also referred to the cessation of the transport system in regard to convicted criminals, as a reason, amounting to a necessity, for dealing with the present legalised traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, by some comprehensive enactment as suggested in the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Drunkenness in 1834.

This question of the disposal of British convicts, now that penal transportation to the colonies is abandoned, will perplex any government and will compel them to look more than heretofore to preventive measures.

At a large and influential meeting, held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, in connection with the Ragged Schools of that City, the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, who presided, is reported to have said, "I see that the Government have proclaimed that there is to be no longer the removal from this country to the shores of her distant colonies, of the criminals who spring up amongst us. What then is to become of those individuals? Are we to see growing up around us, in the far corners of our country, on ground which

might be cultivated by honest labour, large—gloomy—wretched looking places, where we shall work in chains for years the criminals of the country? Why, that is the only necessity to which we can be reduced, unless, in the first instance we turn our minds speedily, but firmly, to the prevention of the growth of criminals, and then we shall have no occasion for places in which to immure them.” The Earl of Carlisle, addressing the same meeting, and referring to the same question, said, “I see that grave authorities have expressed considerable perplexity, and even some consternation, at the possible results of this decision upon the state of matters at home. What are we to do with our convicts? Our prisons, I fear, are already full, and it would scarcely be conformable to our habits or manners to see large gangs of chained men in our public thoroughfares. We ought to take some means to *diminish* the number of our criminals, in order to provide thereby for the safe custody of the rest.” The eloquent Dr. Guthrie followed up the observations of the two noble lords by remarking, “Allusion has been made to the difficulties of the country in disposing of her criminals. I confess I rejoice to hear these groans of difficulty, and to see the raising of this discussion in parliament, because it must have the effect of driving our legislators, to our true, and noble, and christian motto: ‘Prevention is better than cure.’” The reply of your Committee to the question of the noble Lords, Panmure and Carlisle,—What must we do with the convicts?—is simple, practical, and pertinent; *abolish the traffic that produces probably ninety-ninths of them!* The results of the operations of the Maine Liquor Law in America, in reducing already the criminal cases from 50 to 75 per cent, should give to sagacious statesmen the key to unlock this and a thousand other difficulties. Twelve months after the enforcement of the Anti-Liquor Law of the state of Maine, the Mayor’s report for the City of Portland announced, that *their House of Correction was empty*. Previous to the Law, their authorities did not know how to dispose of their criminals.

In special reference to the policy and urgency of an immediate measure for closing all places licensed for the sale of Intoxicating Drink, during the whole of the Sabbath, throughout the United Kingdom, and also the prohibition of the sale or supply of such Liquors, in connection with all places open for public amusement, many leading statesmen and members of parliament have expressly declared themselves favourable. The Secretary of State for the Home Department, Lord Palmerston, has expressly stated his concurrence with the policy of closing Tippling Places during the entire of Sunday; and there can be little doubt but that the time is at hand when the law of Great Britain will at least to that extent, approximate to the demand of this association.

An association for the better regulation of Public Houses and other places of entertainment, is in active existence in Manchester and Salford, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop, and the direction of about seventy of the leading and most influential min-

isters and merchants of the City and Borough. Towards the excellent gentlemen who are forwarding that movement, your Committee feel the greatest respect, and rejoice in the assurance that their labours will not have been without pleasing success, especially in preparing the public mind for the more advanced and decisive principles which the Alliance is formed to inculcate and enforce. From the Second Annual Report of the "Better Regulation" Society, your Committee have pleasure in extracting the following observations in which they fully concur. "It (the Public House) especially holds out, to the unprincipled and depraved, the prospect of innumerable opportunities of preying upon the unwary, and making unlawful gain through the weakness and vices of their fellow-men, and moreover of finding in the incidents of their business, constant opportunities of indulging their own gross appetites and passions. Among the chief sources of the difficulties which have impeded the people's progress in intelligence and virtue, have been and are the multiplication and competition of Public Houses of all kinds, under the operation of the present License Laws." With these views, it is not surprising that the society should advocate, as a *pressing necessity*, the investment of local authorities with more effective powers, for the control of those establishments. Nor is it to be wondered at, that those of the working classes who have experienced the evils of the system deprecated, should begin to evince, as this report asserts, "a disposition to support *effective legislation* for their removal or mitigation." It is also truly stated in the said report, that, "there are many indications that the public mind is ripe for a general agitation of this question." And it may reasonably be expected, that the excellent gentlemen whose zeal and liberality have been put forth in support of the movement referred to, will be found ere long among the most advanced of those who are seeking "*to elicit such an utterance of public opinion* as shall give assurance of the sanction and support of the great body of the community, to *really effective measures*."

The attention of your Committee was early drawn to a consideration of the exciting and corrupting influences of Intoxicating Liquors, under the unlimited facilities afforded by the present state of things, in connection with *municipal* and *parliamentary elections*; and they most cordially adopt the sentiments of the *Times* newspaper of the 26th March, 1852, in regard to the practices referred to:—

"It is high time that public opinion should be brought to bear upon this subject. The great and solemn acts by which a nation's political existence is perpetuated, should be regarded as sacred by a religious people, as objects of respect by a moral people, and as grave and serious business by a reflecting people. We would fain hope that we are drifting nearer to the time when men will be ashamed, publicly at least, to play for their own selfish purposes with the vices and weaknesses of their fellow-creatures; and when mindful of the assurance that offences will come, they remember the doom pronounced upon him through whom they come. We hope that we are indulging in no utopian anticipations, when we express a belief that the time cannot be far distant, in which the same public opinion which has put down slavery,

and abolished duelling, will affix to the degrading orgies of our elections a brand, which will render them as dishonourable as they are immoral."

Looking back at the elections which took place in the summer of 1852, and viewing the same in the light of the evidence tendered to the recent election committees of the House of Commons, there is every reason to conclude that the elections of last year were influenced and corrupted by an alarming, though perhaps not unusual, amount of drunkenness and other consequent immorality. Some of the statements given in evidence before the election committees, are of the most startling character, alike disgraceful to the people and parliament that can permit such dangerous and demoralising transactions. At Clitheroe it is in evidence that the publicans gave out drink as fast as they could to all who called for it. At Huddersfield, the election committee report that nearly seventy Public Houses were opened for drinking and refreshments in the interest of the sitting member. At Maldon it was stated that £4,000 in publicans' accounts was standing over unpaid. Such facts as these indicate a degree of recklessness and unprincipled extravagance, as well as utter social and political depravity, few are prepared to credit. The emphatic and expressive statement of the committee on the Huddersfield election would hold true in regard to nearly all contested elections throughout the United Kingdom, "That treating during the last election was general, systematic, and extravagant in its character." There were some honourable exceptions, and your Committee from their personal knowledge and observation, can testify that the late contested election in Manchester was peaceably conducted, and but little drinking and treating was heard of by the supporters of the candidates on both sides. It should also be noted that at the Derby contest, one candidate, Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., conducted his gallant struggle on strictly Temperance principles, and though for a time he appeared to be defeated, it was ultimately decided, by a parliamentary committee, that Mr. Heyworth was duly elected.

A recent enactment has provided that at future parliamentary elections, no polling place shall be opened in connection with premises licensed to sell Intoxicating Liquors, unless all the candidates, in writing, require that it shall be so. The wisdom and necessity of such a provision seems to have impressed the entire nation. Your Committee have not heard of even one petition or protest against it, and believe that had the provision been made absolute at once, the community would have concurred; and in view of its great and obvious advantages would have cheerfully provided for, or sustained, any temporary inconvenience which, in some districts, might have been at first experienced.

Another Act of the recent session of the British Parliament claims the attention of the friends of this movement, as involving the same principle of *prohibition*, though applied to a minor, yet fearful public evil, namely the recent enactment for the suppression of Betting Houses. It may confidently be hoped that states-

men, who are enlightened and patriotic enough to frame and pass the "Betting Houses' Bill," will ere long be able to see and feel the graver necessity of a Maine Law to prohibit and suppress Grog Shops and Tippling Houses. On no principle of right, equity, or political consistency, can the British Parliament refuse to give a prohibitory Liquor Law to the nation, as soon as the voice of the people shall call upon them to do so. And your Committee venture to express a hope that the rulers of this mighty empire will rather be disposed, in such a grand social and national reform as this, to lead on and foster a wholesome public opinion, than to require that that opinion, through the stress of public agitation, should force such a measure upon them. In view of the proceedings adopted in America,—where state after state is declaring, by the solemn voice of its people and its legislature, that the Liquor Traffic shall be abolished, to curse and destroy no more!—it will not be possible for such a system of social demoralisation to maintain its standing in our own land. The public discussions that will be provoked, the facts that will be disclosed, and the light that will be poured upon this monstrous social iniquity, must bring it first into utter disrepute, and ere long evoke a sentiment of general indignation, before which the entire system will be swept away.

At the World's Temperance Convention, held last month in the city of New York, and to which more than 1,400 delegates were commissioned from societies in the various States of the Union, Canada, England, Scotland, and elsewhere, the following expressive resolution, among others equally emphatic, was unanimously affirmed:—

"As members of the vast family of man, this Convention do deeply and tenderly sympathise with all, in every nation, who are suffering under the influence of Intoxicating Drinks; with brethren in Britain, where, under the bright light of the gospel, the ravages of intemperance are most appalling; with the millions of Hindoos, resisting manfully the British license to sell the poison; with the Sandwich Islanders, driven from their Maine Law by French cannon; with populous China, barring out the fatal drug, yet forced to receive it by British cupidity; and with the poor Indian, struggling for his last foot-hold on this Continent, yet drawn to death by the vile trader; we bid all be of good courage in their manly conflict; we appeal to all human governments for protection from the traffic for the deluded and the suffering; and we ask a blessing of Him, without whom we can do nothing, that the time may soon come when the last bushel of grain shall be perverted to the drink of the drunkard, and the last miserable inebriate carried to the grave."

In this Report, your Committee have been induced to bring under review, some of the more prominent and important public facts and proceedings, illustrative of the general state and bearing of the movement, rather than to dwell on the details of their own more private, and, in a great measure, only preparatory operations. The results of their efforts must hereafter speak for themselves. No public meetings have been held, and yet, in a few months, the Alliance has made itself known and felt as a new power and agency in the country. It has been recognised and hailed by the Temperance press and platform, and also in some influential quarters, where Temperance operations have been previously unnoticed.

An able article, advocating a "Maine Law" for England, recently appeared in the second volume of *Meliora*, edited by Viscount Ingestre, a work of liberal and earnest tone, and circulating principally among the higher classes of society; though treating with a generous spirit, and with enlightened aims, those great social questions of the day, which bear directly on the improvement and elevation of the labouring and artisan classes. This is a significant fact. Your Committee have also, within the last few days, received an official communication from the Rev. M. A. Wilson, Secretary of the Evangelical Union of Scotland, informing them that, at the recent Conference at Glasgow, a Committee was appointed to draw up a declaration in favour of the Maine Law. The minutes of that Conference, likewise, set forth the pleasing fact, that the entire body of the students were in favour of the Maine Law; and it has been further intimated to your Committee, that they are purposing to give their adhesion to the Alliance.

Two hundred and ninety-three names have been enrolled on the list of General Council, including ninety-seven clergymen and ministers of the gospel of various denominations; a number of doctors of divinity, magistrates, medical men, and newspaper editors, and not a few able writers and public speakers.

Your Committee have met weekly, and the Secretaries have been in attendance daily, to review and conduct correspondence. Looking forward to future and more public operations, and the means which will be requisite to carry on and sustain the same, your Committee have considered and affirmed, among others, the following resolutions:—

"That in order efficiently to prosecute the first year's agitation, the Executive deem it requisite that competent Lecturers should be engaged as soon as possible, and that arrangements should be made for holding large Public Meetings in the great centres of population, after the October Conference. That a premium of 'One Hundred Pounds' should be offered for the best Essay on the entire question of the Legislative Suppression of the Traffic. That One Hundred Thousand copies of the Address to the People of Great Britain and Ireland should be put into early circulation in various ways. And that an original series of British Maine Law Tracts should be prepared and issued, under the direction and authority of the 'United Kingdom Alliance.'"

"That to enable the Committee to undertake and carry out the measures indicated in the foregoing resolution, and other desirable means of Popular Agitation and enlightenment on the principle and object of the 'Alliance,' Funds to the amount of Two Thousand Pounds should be placed at its disposal."

A copy of these resolutions was sent to about thirty of the leading friends of the Alliance, with a letter from the Secretaries, asking their aid in commencing the subscription list. This private appeal was nobly responded to by many of the friends, as will be seen by the amounts promised on the subjoined list.*

The project for offering a Premium of One Hundred Pounds, for the best Essay in favour of the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, was strongly urged in the Report of the Provisional

* See Appendix C.

Committee, and was originally suggested by one of the earnest and liberal members of the Council. After most careful and deliberate reflection, and much discussion and correspondence, the Committee have decided to refer the matter to the next Executive, with a strong recommendation that the project be carried out as early as possible after the meeting of the General Council.

From the first, your Committee have felt most solemnly impressed with the gravity of their position, in view of the vastness and importance of the great question with which they have been engaged. Such is their conception of the manifold and mighty interests involved in, and closely associated with, the movement, that they cannot adequately express the sense of responsibility and solicitude under which they have laboured. Most gratefully do they acknowledge the kind consideration and urbanity with which they have been treated during their term of office, not only by the Members of Council generally, but by all with whom they have had intercourse and correspondence. In many instances, where parties have not felt prepared to give their personal adhesion or public sanction to the movement, conceiving it too much in advance of prevailing opinion and sentiment, your Committee have received the kindest expressions of sincere good-will; and in scarcely an instance have they been met with anything like an expression of ill-will. All seem to consent that the Alliance has a noble object and a lofty aim, and that, however it succeed, its promoters will deserve thanks from their country, for having endeavoured to remove the fearful incubus, which presses and paralyses all parts and powers of the body politic.

Those friends, who admitting the principle and approving the object of the Alliance, still withhold their adhesion and support, lest the effort prove unsuccessful, should recollect that by standing aloof they do somewhat towards working out their own fears. To these your Committee respectfully commend the noble reply given by the Rev. Albert Barnes, of America,—“Suppose we do fail; the evil cannot easily be worse, and we shall have made one more effort to remove that great curse that has settled down on the world. But there is a God in heaven, and men, in a righteous cause, when they put their trust in Him, *do not ultimately fail.*”

Your Committee close their Report, earnestly commending this great enterprise to the calm and serious consideration of their fellow countrymen, assured that in proportion as its urgent claims are considered, it will not fail to command the prompt and hearty co-operation of the wise and good of all ranks and parties.

All the influences of the *past*, its experience and history, its errors and failures, its sufferings and struggles, have been preparing the way for the realisation of a wise, sober, and happy *future*. And in this career of progressive civilisation, Britain must not be the last. The canker of Intemperance has long and deeply degraded her, and most fearfully prostrated many of her giant

energies ; and notwithstanding our industrial enterprises, our free institutions, and our religious privileges, the **TRAFFIC IN STRONG DRINK**, supported by popular delusion, and state authority, has well nigh proved our overthrow. Notwithstanding all the labours and triumphs of the friends of Temperance, singly and combined, the evils of the **Liquor Traffic**, in multiplying criminals, beggars, and lunatics, and in producing a diseased condition of body, and consequent premature death, have been, in the aggregate, but slightly diminished. Brutality and crime, outrage and pollution, epidemic and madness, in various forms, are still rife. Paupers, vagabonds, and drunkards, still jostle each other on our highways, and crowd our back streets and filthy alleys. We still spend and lose as a nation directly and indirectly upwards of one hundred millions annually in strong drink ; and *this* notwithstanding all counteracting and corrective agencies. What then is the conclusion to which we are driven ? Is it not this ? That in addition to *moral suasion* and *voluntary effort*, the *law must be invoked*, no longer to *aid* and *sanction*, but to *repress* and *put down* the wicked, selfish, and cruel system, from whence such evil proceeds. Great Britain must decree a law of entire prohibition of the traffic in Alcoholic Liquors as common beverages ! Nothing short of this, your Committee conceive, can ever meet the exigencies of the case. Nothing short of this can avail to make us a sober and healthy people, a virtuous and prosperous community, a truly free, intelligent, dignified, and powerful nation.

On behalf and by order of the Executive Committee,

WILLIAM HARVEY, *Chairman.*

NATHANIEL CARD, *Treasurer.*

SAMUEL POPE, *Hon. Secretary.*

WILLIAM GAWTHORPE, } *Secretaries.*
THOS. H. BARKER, }

*Offices of the Alliance, 52, Princess Street,
Manchester, October 26th, 1853.*

APPENDIX A.

ADDRESS TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE, IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, BRITISH AMERICA.

"DEAR FRIENDS.—With no ordinary feeling of interest and solicitude, we send you an Address of congratulation and fraternal greeting.

"This being the day on which your noble 'Anti-Liquor Law' takes effect, we doubt not it will hereafter mark the commencement of a New Era in your social and political history, since from so wise an enactment, sustained with a spirit of manly earnestness, we cannot but expect great and enduring results.

"We need not herein descant on the evils connected with and resulting from the Liquor Traffic. You have seen its iniquities, and can understand, better than we can describe, its vile and horrible atrocities. With you, as with us, that Traffic is now recognised by its fruits as a social and moral Upas-tree, shedding a blight over the fairest fields of christian civilisation.

"Strange! that a Traffic like this should ever have been sanctioned by law and tolerated by public sentiment. How can those whose duty it is to preserve and augment the interests of society, seek, for the paltry purpose of a doubtful increase of revenue, to perpetuate and extend a system so degrading in its tendency and so suicidal in its operations! When will those who assume the prerogative, or are delegated to the offices of power, learn to estimate the health, the virtue, and the elevation of the people, as the true conditions, and only sure signs of the prosperity and dignity of a state?

"We rejoice to know that the legislature of New Brunswick has given to the world a noble proof, alike of its patriotism and of its political sagacity. To you and to your rulers will attach the honour of having inaugurated this grand practical reform within the spacious realm of Great Britain. The title and preamble of your 'Anti-Liquor Traffic Enactment' are all we could wish; and though there is one exceptionable clause in its provisions in favour of Malt Liquor and Cider, we cannot but rejoice and congratulate you in respect to the principle you have affirmed, and the wide basis you have laid. We trust you will soon be able, as we doubt not you will be equally willing, to suppress *all* the facilities and means of Intoxication. Could your legislature read the history of the 'British Beer Bill,' of 1829, as traced out in its manifold and manifest result of crime and pauperism, insanity and disease, they would pause ere they invited so great a flood of social turbulence, and public demoralisation. Look to it, friends, we beseech you, in time, lest the good results of your past efforts be counterbalanced by equal if not preponderating evils.

"The accompanying papers will intimate to you, that not only has your example attracted our attention, but that we have commenced to follow in your steps.

"On the 14th of February last, the Provisional Committee of the 'United Kingdom Alliance' resolved to send out an Address, privately, to some of the leading friends of Temperance and social reform, proposing that an organization should be formed, having for its distinct and declared object 'the total legislative suppression of the entire Traffic in all Intoxicating Liquors.'

"The Committee did not calculate on being able to secure more than fifty names before the scheme was put before the public. But having earnestly considered the matter, they firmly resolved that if but fifty 'good men and true'

would join their standard, they would raise the cry of entire suppression. Feeling, however, the vast and momentous character of the work they were undertaking, the Committee deemed it wise, when fifty names were obtained, to proceed with their canvass until they could secure one hundred. Having one hundred adhesions, they were encouraged to think it more than possible that one hundred and fifty, if not two hundred, could be got for the first list of General Council. In order to accomplish this, and in other respects to consolidate their plans and augment their means and appliances for future action and agitation, the Committee determined to defer the Convocation of General Council until the coming autumn, at which time the 'Alliance' is to be publicly inaugurated.

"The first of June has been selected as the appropriate day for the official initiation of the 'United Kingdom Alliance,' in respect of its being, as already intimated, the day on which your New Brunswick Act, to prevent the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquor, comes into legal effect.

"Had our organization been sufficiently ripe and ready, and had it been practical on other grounds, we should have gladly made this the day of public inauguration. As that, however, could not be accomplished without unduly precipitating our plans, we could not risk the interests of the movement to gratify private wishes and feelings.

"You will please to accept this address, one of the first acts of the first Executive Committee, as though it came to you emanating from the entire body of the General Council, every member of which, we doubt not, will fully and cordially concur in every expression of good-will and sympathy it contains towards the friends of Temperance, in New Brunswick.

"Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee,

WILLIAM HARVEY, CHAIRMAN.

NATHANIEL CARD, TREASURER.

SAMUEL POPE, HONORARY SECRETARY.

WILLIAM GAWTHORPE, } ASSISTANT
THOMAS H. BARKER, } SECRETARIES."

*United Kingdom Alliance Committee Rooms,
52, Princess Street, Manchester, June 1st, 1853.*

[A very cordial and interesting letter, in reply to the above Address, was received by the Committee at the time of the Public Inauguration of the Alliance, but too late to be alluded to in the body of the Report]

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT RELATING TO THE PRINCIPLE, OPERATIONS, AND RESULTS OF THE MAINE LAW (SO CALLED), OR THE LEGISLATIVE PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, IN AMERICA, BRITISH CANADA, AND ELSEWHERE.

*(Submitted to the Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Chairman of Select Committee
on Public Houses, &c.)*

"In 1834, the Government of the United States of America passed a Law for the Protection of the Indian Tribes, prohibiting the introduction and sale of Intoxicating Liquors amongst them, directing that all such Liquors introduced for sale should be seized and destroyed, by the State Officers, without judge or jury. That law was rigidly enforced, without any question of its justice and constitutional character, nor was any compensation provided for the owners of the Liquors destroyed under the operation of the law. The principle of this legislation was not then contemplated, as applicable to the people of the individual States. It was found to work well, and commended itself to the approval of all humane and enlightened statesmen.

"Through the persevering exertions, chiefly of the Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, United States, an Act was framed, and passed the Maine State Legislature, in May, 1851, prohibiting the Traffic in all Intoxicating Liquors, excepting for medical and artistic purposes; and authorising search, seizure, and destruction of all such Liquors offered or kept for sale, without remuneration to the owner or keeper thereof." This enactment, now known as the "Maine Liquor Law," was approved by the Governor on the 2nd of June following, and first enforced in the seizure and destruction of Liquors on sale, at Bangor, on the 4th of July, 1852, the day of the celebration of American Independence. Since that time, enactments of a similar character, prohibiting the Liquor Traffic, under heavy penalties and summary processes, have been passed by various other States of the Union, including Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Indiana, and recently, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

"A salaried officer is appointed in each town or district, to sell Liquors only for strictly medicinal or manufacturing purposes. The officer is bound under heavy penalties, with sureties, to sell only in accordance with the law, to record every sale in a Public Book, and to have no profit from the business except his salary. No one can recover payment at law for Liquors sold within or without the State. New Jersey has placed habitual drunkards under similar restraints and disabilities to lunatics.

"With the exception of the City of Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, the Maine Law so far as adopted, has been by the mass of the population cheerfully submitted to, and the results have been of a most satisfactory character. The commitments for crime are officially reported to have decreased from 40 to 80 per cent. The poor rates have nearly vanished, and the gaols in some places are reported empty. In the City of Portland, Maine,

the number of commitments to the House of Correction for *Drunkenness*, from June the 1st to December the 1st, 1850, six months, was 40; from January the 1st to May 31st, five months, it was 34; from June 1st to October 16th, (the Liquor Law was approved June 2nd,) it was 8; from October 16th to December 31st, there were none; on the 15th June, 1852, the House of Correction was empty. (Mayor's Report). In Salem, Massachusetts, the aggregate of commitments for Drunkenness, from May 22nd to July 22nd, (before the law) was 150; from that period to the 22nd September, but 35, a decrease of 115. In the City of Lowell, according to a statement of the Mayor's, for the two months ending September 22nd, 1851, there were committed to the Watch House 110 in a state of Drunkenness, there were besides reported as being seen Drunk, not arrested, 390; total 500. This was previous to the enactment of the Law. In the corresponding months of the next year, when the Maine Law was in force, there were committed to the Watch House for Drunkenness, 70; reported as seen Drunk, not arrested, 110; total 180, diminution 320. The amount of Drunkenness for the month ending October 22nd, 1852, was 67 per cent less than the corresponding month of the previous year. The Judge of the Police Court of Springfield, reported a diminution of Drunkenness of more than 75 per cent. Similar results have followed the application of the Maine Law in every state that has adopted it, and not only has Drunkenness been thus diminished, but all other crimes and public outrages, and also pauperism have been decreased in a corresponding ratio.

"No repeal or reverse of popular feeling has yet taken place. The people rejoice in the Law, and sustain it heartily. Constitutional difficulties have been suggested on various occasions, but have been settled by the Law Courts. The Law when it has been found weak and inadequate, has been strengthened in its provisions, and in every quarter confidence has been increased in the soundness and goodness of the measure. Evils anticipated from the execution of the Law, broils, turbulence, and resistance, have all vanished before its silent majesty, as it has moved on in its progress, and no tumult, worthy of being recorded, has yet taken place.

"Throughout the Canadas a strong popular opinion prevails in favour of a Maine Law. In the Canadian Parliament it was only lost by four votes and will certainly soon be enacted.

"In Nova Scotia and at Prince Edward's Island, powerful leagues are formed for accomplishing the adoption of the Maine Law. At a large public meeting in Halifax, recently held, a decided resolution in favour of this Law was unanimously carried. In New Brunswick the Law has been enacted, and, having received the sanction of Her Majesty, has come into legal force and is well sustained. It does not include Beer or Cider, but entirely prohibits the sale of Spirits and Wine for purposes of beverage.

"At Buenos Ayres no Liquor can be sold to be consumed in public, and if a Drunken person is found in any store or Public House, the owner is subject to heavy penalties.

"In the Sandwich Islands a prohibitory Liquor Law is part of the permanent constitution of society. In visiting the Pagan Islands in Micronesia, the Sandwich Island Missionaries found a Maine Law on Strong's Island. No Intoxicating Drinks are allowed to be made on the Island or to be brought on shore from ships.

"In the Island of Madagascar, containing four million inhabitants, a Maine Law is engrafted in the constitution. Intoxicating Wine is not even allowed to be used in the Sacraments, by the ministers of the London Missionary Society, an edict from the throne declaring that such use would be a breach of the Law.

"In the Republic of Liberia, in Africa, no person may introduce or sell any Intoxicating Drink. Even the King of Dahomey, in Central Africa, steadily refuses to sanction a traffic in Strong Drink. His revenues are chiefly derived from the traffic in human beings for the slave market, but he is not disposed to allow his own people to be degraded and destroyed by Intoxicating Liquors.

"The native population of India keep up a continual protest and resistance against the British License system, under the shield of which a traffic in Intox-

icating Liquors is carried on, in defiance of the Law and the religion of the Hindoo. On the 14th of August last, an appeal was made by the native inhabitants of Satarah, to the Right Hon. the Governor and Council in Bombay. The following extracts from that memorial are worthy the attention and consideration of the British People and Government :—

“That we are under the Government of the English is by no means in itself a cause of sorrow to us, but we are filled with anxiety and alarm in the view of the fact that the evil of Strong Drink so invariably follows the introduction of British Rule. When this great evil once gets a footing, it cannot without much difficulty be eradicated, all remedies fail. If government once begin to raise a revenue from this source, there seems little or no hope that it will ever be relinquished at a future time.

‘The way in which this evil commences seems to be, that when Europeans begin to reside in any place, Intoxicating Drinks are in the first instance brought for their use. But our people soon become great proficients in this vice, and spend upon it those means which are required for the support of their families, thus leaving their wives and children to suffering and want. This state of things is then turned to account by the Government, which raises a large revenue from Grog Shops and Distilleries, on the plea of checking the progress of Intemperance. But if the object in view in imposing a tax on Distilleries and Liquor Shops is to save the people from intemperance, then would it not on every account be better to suppress them altogether, and thus nip the evil in the bud? The remedy now resorted to by Government seems wholly inadequate, for, notwithstanding the tax imposed, Drunkenness and ruin continue to spread on all sides. Possibly it may be said that it is not the duty of Government to interfere with the wishes of the people, in regard to what they shall eat and drink. But let the ruin caused by Intoxicating Drinks be considered. The Government should not forbid the use of that which is nutritious and beneficial, but it is the bounden duty of Government to save the people from ruin, when they, through ignorance and folly are rushing into it.’

“Among the miners in Australia, the British Government has put an extreme Maine Law into operation. Grog Shops are ordered to be burned to the ground, as soon as they are discovered.

“In England, Scotland, and Ireland, the attention of thousands of the most earnest and patriotic has been turned to this great question. Not only Temperance Societies, but many others who feel a deep interest in the social, moral, and spiritual advancement of the people, have hailed this great principle of Legislative action, which, instead of attempting to regulate a Traffic fraught with vast and ever growing social evils, prohibits and suppresses it. Instead of giving it the sanction and imprimatur of the state, puts it under the ban of the law.

“This question has been spoken to and discussed at public gatherings in various parts of the kingdom, and, wherever mooted, has been warmly responded to by the people. Resolutions have been affirmed in favour of the “Maine Law,” at large public meetings in different parts of England and Scotland, and many newspapers have given or admitted favourable notices and communications on the subject.

“A number of Maine Law sermons and speeches have been delivered, and tens of thousands of Maine Law tracts have been put into circulation in London and Manchester, in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in many other of the great centres of population; and there can be no doubt but that the entire question must soon come up, and must be dealt with in the pulpit and on the platform, and in the parliament of the Nation.

“The “United Kingdom Alliance,” formed in Manchester on the first of June last, has for its distinct and declared purpose, the initiation of a National Agitation for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic. This organization has enrolled upwards of two hundred names of clergymen and gentlemen of influence on its list of General Council, and is daily adding thereto. Powerful Auxiliary Associations have already been formed in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and others are in course of formation in London, Dublin, Bristol,

and other important cities and large towns. No public meetings have yet been held by the promoters of the "Alliance," and yet it has received adhesions and promises of support from almost every important city and district in the three Kingdoms.

"The public inauguration of the "United Kingdom Alliance" is announced to take place in October next, when a Conference of the Members of the General Council, and other leading friends of the movement, will be convened in Manchester.

"The Executive Committee have issued the appended Address to the People of the United Kingdom, in which the facts and principles, the means and aims of the "Alliance," are set forth.*

"It remains to be seen how far public sentiment will respond to, and public opinion sustain, the appeal and purpose of the "Alliance." There can surely be no insuperable difficulties in the way of such an enactment, if the British people favour it, and the powers that be decree it. Nor will statesmen be found wanting, prepared for any exigency and difficulty of such a crisis.

"Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee of the 'United Kingdom Alliance,' this 28th day of July, 1852.

WILLIAM HARVEY, CHAIRMAN.

NATHANIEL CARD, TREASURER.

SAMUEL POPE, HONORARY SECRETARY.

WILLIAM GAWTHORPE, } SECRETARIES."
THOMAS H. BARKER, }

*United Kingdom Alliance Offices,
52, Princess Street, Manchester.*

* The Address of the United Kingdom Alliance, together with the above Statement, and copies of the *Maine Liquor Law* and *New Brunswick Anti-Liquor Traffic Act*, are now published, by order of Parliament, as appendix to the Evidence received by the select Committee on Public Houses, &c.—(See Blue Book relating thereto, pages 626, 627, 628, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667).

APPENDIX C.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST, TO OCTOBER 26th, 1853.

Sir. Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart.	£50	0	0
Mr. Alderman Harvey, Salford	50	0	0
Nathaniel Card, Manchester	50	0	0
Joseph Eaton, Bristol	50	0	0
William Janson, London	50	0	0
Edward Thomas, Bristol	50	0	0
John Hope, W.S., Edinburgh	50	0	0
James Simpson, J.P., Accrington	50	0	0
R. D. Alexander, Ipswich	25	0	0
A Staunch Teetotaler, per R. D. A.	25	0	0
Richard Barrett, Waddon, Croydon	25	0	0
William Backhouse, Darlington	20	0	0
Mr. Alderman Harrison, Wakefield	20	0	0
William Willis, Luton	10	10	0
Benjamin Clarke, Worsley, Manchester	10	10	0
Lawrence Heyworth, M.P., Liverpool	10	0	0
Samuel Pope, Manchester	10	0	0
Frederic Towgood, St. Neots... (2nd sub.)	10	0	0
Richard Allen, Dublin... ..	10	0	0
J. R. Williams, Liverpool	10	0	0
P. Whitehead, Rawtenstall... ..	10	0	0
Rev. H. Gale, B.C.L., West Lambrook	10	0	0
J. S. Buckingham, London... ..	10	0	0
J. E. Nelson, Manchester... ..	10	0	0
William Wilson, Sherwood Hall, Mansfield	10	0	0
Joseph Cowen, Jun., Blaydon Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne... ..	5	5	0
Thomas Binns, Tottenham... ..	5	5	0
Samuel Bowly, Gloucester	5	0	0
J. H. Cotterell, Bath	5	0	0
Archibald Livingston, W.S., Glasgow	5	0	0
Thomas Corah, Scraftoft Hall, Leicester... ..	5	0	0
William Thompson, Darlington	5	0	0
Henry Dixon, Manchester	5	0	0
John B. Whitehead, Rawtenstall	5	0	0
John Guest, Rotherham	5	0	0
James Barlow, Bolton	5	0	0
William Haigh, Huddersfield	5	0	0
Rev. L. Panting, M.A., Chelsey	5	0	0
Cyrus Clark, Street, Glastonbury	5	0	0
James Clark, Street, Glastonbury... ..	5	0	0
James Gaskill, Manchester	5	0	0
Timothy Coop, Wigan	5	0	0
George Esplin, Wigan... ..	5	0	0
Frederic Hopwood, Hull	5	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, Mirfield ... (2nd sub.)	5	0	0
Rev. F. Wolstencroft, Bury	5	0	0
Joseph Gutteridge, Dunstable	5	0	0
Andrew Scott, Edinburgh	5	0	0
Henry Mudge, Surgeon, Bodmin	5	0	0
Benjamin Wales, Penzance	5	0	0
Elijah Dixon, Manchester... ..	5	0	0
John Ridley, Hexham	5	0	0
John Richardson, Manchester	5	0	0
Robert Charnley, Preston	5	0	0
Charles Thompson, Manchester	5	0	0
Subscriptions under Five Pounds	113	10	0
	£900	0	0

Cards of Membership are issued on payment of Subscriptions. All persons approving of the principle and object of the Alliance, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Secretaries.

Cheques and Money Orders in all cases to be made payable to the Treasurer, NATHANIEL CARD, 52, Princess Street, Manchester.

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THIRD REPORT

OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE,
(Formed June 1st, 1853,)

TO PROCURE THE TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE LEGISLATIVE
SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN ALL
INTOXICATING LIQUORS,
AS BEVERAGES.

Officers:

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Sir WALTER C. TREVELYAN, Bart.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. the Earl of HARRINGTON, K.C.B., Elvaston Castle.

Sir WILLIAM A'BECKETT, Chief Justice of Victoria.

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Mr. Alderman HARVEY, Manchester

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The Rev. Canon JENKINS, M.A., Dowlais.

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UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Presented to the General Council, at their Third Aggregate Meeting, held in Manchester, October 3rd, 1855.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL,

YOUR Committee have conducted the Alliance agitation, during the past year, with unwavering courage; they meet you now with undiminished confidence.

The efforts which have been made to spread information and to influence conviction have already borne fruit. Not only has the organisation increased in numbers and influence, but the respectful attention of all classes has been gained. Even the traffickers themselves have been startled in their security. True it is, that from some your Committee have received ribald abuse, and coarse, unscrupulous misrepresentation, but there are others among them,—men perhaps better than their trade,—who recognise the mighty and growing power represented by the Alliance, and quail in contemplation of the future. Perceiving that its operations are based on a simple and sound foundation—understanding that between the Alliance and them there can be no sort of compromise, and at the same time feeling themselves utterly unable to establish their own position by one fact or one argument, they foresee that their long misused power must wane before the advancing light of indignant public virtue.

The following passage, from a circular issued by the President of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence Association, will serve to illustrate this assertion. Urging the danger of self-confidence, this writer remarks:—

“The Maine Law is not more remote now than the act of 1854 seemed to be in the beginning of that year. It is being advocated by the ‘United Kingdom Alliance to procure the Total and Immediate Legislative Suppression of the Traffic in all Intoxicating Liquors.’ The Alliance committee consists of noblemen, members of parliament, ministers of religion, magistrates, and other persons of great position, influence, and talent. They are holding public meetings, deluging the country with tracts, and supporting the Sabbatarians in all their attempts against us. They can point to the rapid spread of their principles in America, and are very successfully raising contributions to complete a fund of £10,000 to carry the question to the hustings. The danger may be small now, but nothing can prevent it becoming formidable and overwhelming but vigilance and activity on our part.”

After referring to the *Alliance* newspaper, which it is declared "is conducted with great ability," the circular referred to quotes a paragraph from that paper, "which must be received," it says, "as a warning to prepare for a great struggle, against which they (the publicans) must consolidate and exert their utmost strength." The paragraph quoted is an energetic indication of the future course of religious and temperance organisations on the question, and expresses a conviction that the friends of the movement "Will cease to aim at small and compromising advances, and will take their stand on the true and only safe ground—that of the entire extinction of the deadly traffic."

Prohibition is thus no longer deemed visionary fanaticism. The firm true policy of the Alliance is at last acknowledged with dread by its opponents. It is in the unflinching steadiness of its purpose that the victualler sees his danger, as the Alliance has always found its strength and safety.

A further reference might be made, did the limits of this report admit, to the articles published in the columns of the publicans' organ, the *Morning Advertiser*. The subject of these articles was properly the opium trade in China, but so thorough and complete was the argument for prohibition, as opposed to licence or regulation, that transferred to the columns of the *Alliance* paper, and substituting merely the words "alcohol" and "Britain" for "opium" and "China," wherever found, one of the series became a singularly effective Alliance document.

The question of intemperance, and the bearings of the Alliance agitation, have been again and again discussed by the daily and weekly press. Notwithstanding the almost exclusive attention which, during the past year, has been devoted to foreign politics, a spirit of inquiry into this great social question has been aroused, and it has been found necessary by many journals to interest their readers by the insertion of information (not always, it must be confessed, authentic, or even honest) upon this matter. While your committee have seen with regret unprincipled departures from the true integrity of the press on the part of many, and while they have met with, perhaps, a majority of pertinacious opponents, they feel that it would be ungrateful to pass without acknowledgment those papers which have honourably striven to strengthen and advance the cause.

Among these may be prominently mentioned—The *Christian News*, *Commonwealth*, *Edinburgh Advertiser*, *Edinburgh News*, *Friend*, *Hull Advertiser*, *Watchman*, *Wesleyan Times*, *Record*, *Brechin Advertiser*, *Northern Ensign*, *British Friend*, *British Messenger*, *Bradford Observer*, *Hampshire Independent*, *Yr Amserau*, *Yr Herald Cymreig y Cronicl, y Gwerinwr*, &c.

But, although the daily discussion of such a question as prohibition is absolutely needful, and cannot but produce beneficial results, your Committee regard with more satisfaction the pro-

gress of calm and thoughtful opinion on the subject, as indicated in the weightier organs of the press. Following the article in the *Edinburgh Review*—referred to in the last report—an able treatise appeared in the pages of the *North British Review*, advocating sentiments little short of total prohibition, and actually recommending, as a preliminary, a permissive “Parochial Maine-law,” of the results of which the writer entertains the most sanguine hopes. A passage from this article will be found in the appendix. Not its least interesting feature is its authorship, which your Committee believe themselves justified in ascribing to a member of one of the largest brewing firms in London.

Then came the *Eclectic Review*, with an able argument in favour of Sunday closing; and with a frank and genial courtesy the columns of *Tait's Magazine* were thrown open to the direct advocacy of the Alliance, as “the greatest movement of the age.” Several able articles have also appeared in the *Scottish Review*, and in *Chambers's Journal*, advocating the principle of prohibition. Your Committee have also reason to anticipate a forthcoming article in the *Quarterly Review*. Even the recent article in the *Westminster Review*, avowedly called forth by the persistency and success of Maine-law agitation, though unfavourable, presents indications of involuntary respect. The greatest power and the subtlest strategy of the enemy was put forth in this attack, and it is manifestly directly against the anticipations of the reviewer that your Committee are able to declare that the Temperance cause survives. The final discomfiture of this new knight-challenger may safely be left in the hands of our abstinence champions. [Since this portion of the report was written, the *Westminster Review*, for October, 1855, has appeared, containing an article entitled “Drunkenness not Curable by Legislation.” It is only necessary to observe here,—1st. That the issue is incorrectly stated, the real question being, whether unwise legislation may not greatly promote, and wise legislation greatly diminish, drunkenness; 2nd. That the writer is extremely ignorant of the history of the Temperance movement and of the Maine-law; and, 3rd. He presents no argument against a Maine-law which does not hold good equally against all law.]

Probably, even more than the press, the VOICE OF THE BENCH has aroused the slumbering attention of the people. Again and again has Sir Robert Carden, and other magistrates, denounced intemperance as the great and prolific source of crime and wretchedness; and again and again have they declared, that to devise some remedy for this fearful evil is the paramount state necessity. Your Committee have received with great satisfaction the frank enrolment of Sir R. Carden in the Alliance ranks; and it is also gratifying to know that many of the magistrates of the country heartily sympathise with the Alliance policy and aims.

In all parts of the country, the charges of the recorders have teemed with testimony to the one appalling fact; and in no instance with more affecting truth than in the charges delivered by Dr. Warren, the Recorder of Hull, and Mr. W. D. Seymour, the new Recorder of Newcastle. From the *highest* legal authorities, the same lamentation has been heard. Throughout the whole of his last circuit, Baron Platt reiterated the melancholy cry. "Gentlemen," said he, at the Durham summer assizes, July 25, in charging the grand jury, "I understand that a great number of prisoners—as many as 120—were tried at the late sessions; and now we have a calendar amounting to nearly 30 prisoners besides,—all these collected, within a very short space of time, as subjects for the administration of the criminal law. Gentlemen, it is very sad to behold this; but any one who looks at the calendar, and who takes the pains to hear the cases which come before this court, or which will come before you in your room, will see that at the bottom of all this mischief is one vice, viz., the vice of drunkenness. You will find that at least two-thirds of the matters which come before you this day result from habits of inebriety." Following up the same fact as he proceeded on his circuit, the learned baron, in addressing the grand jury at Newcastle-on-Tyne, declares to them: "You will find by the calendar that drunkenness is at the bottom of one-half the mischief. The thieves would go home without their plunder, if men would go home sober. The thief, we generally find, renders himself desperate by inspiring drink; or else the unfortunate man, who has the plunder to be taken from him, makes himself a victim by his intemperance. Gentlemen, it is a grievous thing; but you will find that drunkenness, all over the country, is the vice of the people." And again, at Liverpool, he said: "He was sorry to say that the people were greatly addicted to the vice of intoxication,—a vice which they would find by the calendar, and by their inquiries connected with it, had led to the commission of nearly one-half the crime which they would have to investigate. Where a large population was gathered, there also would the thieves gather to plunder; and wherever drunkenness was found, there, too, the thieves would go,—the thieves themselves being caught by the same vice; and thus it was that this vice of drunkenness worked, doing more mischief to the community than anything else, destroying the strength of their manhood, as well as destroying their morals and depraving their appetites." How mournful a picture—doubly mournful to those who can see no salvation in the future!

But perhaps the most impressive, because the most thoughtful and earnest, testimony on this subject, has been rendered by Mr. Hill, the recorder of Birmingham. In an elaborate and masterly charge, he declares:—"The subject has occupied my

thoughts for years ; yet strange, indeed, must have been the state of my mind if it had not forced itself on my attention, since the evil arising from the abuse of intoxicating drinks meets us at every turn. And for myself, I cannot pass an hour in court without being reminded, by the transactions which are put in evidence before me, of the infinite ramifications of this fatal pest. In truth, almost every form of suffering which is common to any large class of our fellow-creatures, is connected with vicious indulgence in these ensnaring stimulants. Indigence, overwhelming temptation to crime, insanity, bodily disease, and death,—such are the retributive consequences which wait on drunkenness. “ ‘ It contains,’ ” says Mr. Hill further, quoting Dr. Johnson, “ ‘ such a concatenation of enormities teems with so vast a number of mischiefs, and therefore produces in those minds that attend to its nature and pursue its consequences, such endless variety of arguments against it, that the memory is perplexed, the imagination crowded, and utterance overburdened. Before any one of its pernicious effects is fully dilated, a thousand others appear ; the Hydra still shoots out new heads, and every head vomits out new poison to infect society and lay the nation desolate.’ ” The whole of this noble charge is devoted to an investigation of the bearings of legislation on this question ; and though, as Mr. Hill frankly states, “ his views are scarcely settled, and his recommendations are by no means definite,” sufficient indication is given of the tendency of his fine and independent mind, to justify your Committee in regarding him as a worthy coadjutor. So high an opinion did your Committee entertain of this charge, that they printed it verbatim, and gave it most extensive circulation. On the other hand, the licensed victuallers, professing to adopt extracts, omitted words, and even whole passages, thereby completely altering the sense, and circulated the mendacious document among members of the legislature as embodying the convictions of the learned recorder.

It would, indeed, have been strange had public indifference been encountered in this country, in spite of the marvels witnessed on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is difficult to recite the wonderful progress of prohibition in the United States, without exciting a suspicion of boastful exaggeration. Hardly a month has passed without some additional triumph of the cause there, and at the present time not only are the whole of the New England States—the representatives of American intellect and energy—under the operation of prohibitory laws, but the spread of the principle has been so rapid as to include a total of no less than eleven states and two territories.

The example of Maine, in 1851, was speedily followed by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Michigan. At the time of the last meeting of council, Connecticut had just been added to the list. During the past year the cause has triumphed

in New York, in Delaware (the first of the slave states to adopt the law), in Indiana, Iowa, and New Hampshire. This last is of great importance, being the border state to several under prohibition, through which great smuggling facilities have previously existed. The two territories of Minnesota and Nebraska are also entitled to this noble distinction.

But although the above are the Maine Law States *proper*, the account of progress does not end here. In Wisconsin the law adopted by the people twice, has been vetoed by the governor, who in his turn will be vetoed by the popular indignation. In New Jersey the law has been lost by a single vote in the senate, though passed by the lower house. In Ohio and Pennsylvania modified laws are in force, and stringent amendments are in preparation. Maryland, another slave state, passed the law in the popular branch of the legislature, but lost it in the senate. Illinois, which partially passed the law, and Virginia, are in the throes of the agitation, and Texas has adopted a restrictive law by an overwhelming majority.

The present opportunity will not serve to allude to the successful results attendant upon this legislation. The fact of progress so unexampled is of itself sufficient to dissipate the silly falsehoods which are occasionally circulated in this country. The direct official, in some cases even governmental testimony, furnished from such states as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Michigan, and from such sources as the *Edinburgh News*' commissioner, the report of the Canadian Maine-law commission, and Dr. Stone's report to the Recorder of Birmingham, is irrefutable. It is impossible to quote the documents in this place; they have been from time to time published in the columns of the *Alliance*. It is, however, necessary to allude to one or two points.

The election of Neal Dow to the mayoralty of the city of Portland, afforded your committee the liveliest satisfaction, and they know they only express the feelings of every friend of good government, when they declare their earnest sympathy with Mr. Dow under the trying circumstances in which he was placed by the late riot in the city of which he is the chief magistrate. They rejoice that the true character of the disturbance has been exhibited, and Mr. Dow's judgment amply vindicated by judicial inquiry, and they entertain no doubt that the efforts made by the enemies of the cause to damage and malign it, will result, as heretofore, in their own discomfiture.

Your Committee regard with merited scorn the conduct of Mr. Berkeley, M. P., and others, in eagerly spreading false representations of this transaction.

By far the largest share of public interest, however, has been bestowed on the operation of the law in New York, which came into effect on the 4th of July last.

It has been felt that success in New York will be success for any city in the world. The circumstances of the city of New York are peculiar. The constant stream of emigration which filters through it, leaves behind chiefly the gross and worthless, while the thrifty and enterprising pass on into the west. Hence New York is constantly receiving an increase of its lowest population. Residence alone confers the franchise, and as the merchants and tradesmen of New York reside mostly out of the city, the election of the municipal authorities is greatly in the hands of these lower classes. *The liquor-laws are administered by the municipal authorities so elected*; and it is worthy of note, that the greater breakers of these laws are *not* native Americans, but European immigrants—generally Irish or Germans. But notwithstanding these disadvantages, prohibition will triumph—is actually triumphant—in New York; and though a technical difficulty *interferes* with, though it does not altogether *prevent*, its operation in the cities of Albany and New York, *throughout the State* the trade, as a trade, is being rooted out and destroyed.

The technical difficulty referred to is a purely legal quibble. It may, perhaps, be useful to add a few words of simple explanation. The council are of course aware that, although the United States constitute a federal union, that each state possesses its own constitution, and governs its own internal affairs. A state legislature has no power, however, to meddle with questions appertaining to the functions of general congress. Such are tariff and revenue questions, or as Judge Edmonds expresses it, “the power of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excise, and regulating commerce.” Hence no Maine-law state has been able to prohibit importation.

Now the New York quibble is this: “That a state law cannot prohibit the sale of imported liquors, but only of home manufacture—the imported liquor having received the overriding protection of congress by virtue of its tariff regulations.” This is, in plain language, the substance of the decision adopted by the Mayor of New York at the instance of his legal advisers—opponents of the measure.

Your Committee are, of course, unable to give an opinion on the point. The best jurists, however, in the States appear decidedly disposed to explode the quibble; and indeed the vital constitutional question, defining the relative powers of the state and the congress, has long ago been decided. It is a legal question, which the council will at once perceive could present a difficulty only in the United States.

The most recent accounts of the results of the law in New York, present facts vastly more gratifying than could have been expected. In the city of New York, with every unfavourable circumstance, the arrests for drunkenness have marvellously diminished. In July they were 926, in August they sunk to 525.

In the colony of New Brunswick the law is made more complete. The mistake alluded to in the last report, committed by the Temperance friends there, has been amply repaired.

The partial law which had then just been repealed as worthless, has been replaced by a stringent law, prohibiting, except for certain uses, such as medical and mechanical, all manufacture, sale and importation.

This law, which places a British province in advance even of the American States, was signed by the governor without considering it needful to forward it to the home government, and will take effect on January 1st, 1856. It will be pleasing to the council to know that one of their own body, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, is now provincial chief secretary of that interesting province.

In Canada, as your Committee ventured to predict, the cause has made great progress. A prohibitory law passed the House of Representatives during the last session by large majorities. It was defeated by a technical shuffle in the upper house.

In Nova Scotia a law passed has been ordered to be printed, and stands over till next session, and in Prince Edward's Island a small majority in the senate succeeded in obstructing the efforts of the Temperance party for another year.

In Australia the question of prohibition is supported by the leading press, and by the influential and official classes, and the *Times* announces that on the 5th of June, "A Maine-law bill was being advocated in the Sandwich Islands."

It would be impossible, even were it just, to turn to the more immediate operations and interests of the Alliance, and to look around the present meeting without a sigh of mournful remembrance for those whose places have become vacant. The name of James Silk Buckingham will linger long in the recollection of all friends of social and moral reform, and though his labour is ended, the influence of his deeds will be felt for years to come. Who that witnessed the earnest and benevolent zeal displayed on the occasion of the last meeting of Council by Richard Barrett, but must feel how severe a loss has been sustained in his death? Still more must *those* experience this, who, by almost daily intercourse, had learned to appreciate his rare friendship and his unaffected piety. Your Committee have also been called upon to lament the decease of the Rev. J. Parsons, J. B. Estlin, H. D. Smith, and the Rev. R. Morison, all active members of Council. They have left behind them an inheritance of duty, the recollection of which should add vigour to exertion. Every effort must not be paralysed by lamentation. With chastened and serious faith the survivors must press on, resolved to erect a trophy on which to record the cherished names of those who fell before the victory. "The workers die—but the work must go on."

The operations of the Alliance have been extensive, and in an unprecedented degree successful.

During the past year your Committee have pursued the same course of agitation which has twice received the marked approval of the Council.

By the able assistance of Dr. Burns, Dr. F. R. Lees, Mr. E. Grubb, Mr. J. J. Lees, Mr. George Lomax, and aided by Mr. John Sergeant, the visiting agent of the Alliance, your Committee have been enabled to bring the question of Prohibition before 511 public meetings, in various parts of the kingdom. In addition to these which have been conducted under the direct auspices of your Committee, many hundreds of meetings have been held by the various auxiliaries, and there has been scarcely a temperance society throughout the kingdom which has not generously devoted some of its strength to the furtherance of the cause. Your Committee also acknowledge with admiration the interest excited in the question by the zealous labour of Mr. Gough. Every day's experience has convinced your Committee that nothing but *sacrificing generosity* on the part of the friends of the cause can afford *really adequate* means for carrying on the gigantic work, but they feel that, notwithstanding all disadvantages, they have succeeded in lighting a fire in Britain which it will not be easy to extinguish. During the year, large and important demonstrations have been held. The imposing gathering in the Manchester Free Trade Hall, which terminated last year's annual council, produced a very lasting impression. It was followed by large meetings in Bradford, in Sunderland, and in Birmingham. In the latter, which was presided over by M. D. Hill, Esq., the learned recorder, the publicans succeeded in introducing a considerable number of riotous disturbers, who effectually limited the proceedings to comparative dumb shows, but the resolution offered by your Committee was triumphantly sustained by at least 5,000 persons. The disturbance at Birmingham appeared to be the first of a series of arrangements entered into by the publicans.

The same course, as will be seen by reference to the balance sheet, was adopted by the publicans at Exeter, Bristol, Sheffield, Nottingham, Southampton, and latterly at Dudley. Your Committee were in no way intimidated by these proceedings; they felt such scenes were rapidly disenchanting many who had regarded the traffic with easy complacency, and they at once resolved to meet the opposition of the trade by increased effort in their particular localities.

Feeling very sensibly the extreme difficulty of overcoming the "inertia" of so vast a population as that of London, your Committee for some time continued their metropolitan operations within a comparatively small compass.

Their London agent, Rev. J. Hanson, devoted his entire time

and energy to personal visitation on the most influential classes, and excellent results have been arrived at. During May, your Committee decided upon public agitation in the metropolis, and accordingly Mr. Grubb was sent to devote an entire month to the work there, and a series of district meetings were convened. Two large meetings were held, one in St. Martin's and the other in Exeter Hall.

London, from its vast extent and widely separated population, has always been the last place in the kingdom to indicate enthusiastic political conviction; but the result of these meetings was in the highest degree satisfactory. Thorough prohibition resolutions were triumphantly passed, and the result was, that not only in the London, but throughout the provincial papers, Alliance principles received a large share of attention.

The *Times*, the *Economist*, and others, entered the lists, and bore unwilling testimony to the power of the agitation.

It is felt by your Committee to be only due to the honourable consistency of our president, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, to call the attention of the council to the fact that, at the late entertainment given by him at Williton, to the members and friends of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society, not a drop of intoxicating liquor was provided. Your Committee have, in consequence of this, received from all classes sentiments of the highest approval and esteem of this conduct on the part of the president.

Your Committee also desire to record, in this place, their obligations to the Earl of Harrington, who, by his consent, enabled them to celebrate the Fourth of July, as the advent of prohibition in New York, by a fête in the Gardens of Elvaston Castle.

The orderly and harmonious conduct of the thousands who were there assembled was a subject of admiring comment in all quarters.

During the day—one of the hottest and most exhausting days of summer—a Maine-law was in operation among that multitude, and not one complaint of privation came to the knowledge of your Committee. There can be no doubt that the cause of prohibition was materially advanced by the proceedings of that day.

As the direct result of these public operations, the auxiliaries in connection with the organisation have been increased to one hundred and eleven; the members enrolled number upwards of twenty-one thousand; and the Council consists of five hundred noblemen, ministers, and gentlemen of influence.

In England, auxiliaries exist, in greater or less activity, in Bradford, Birmingham, ditto Welsh, Bolton, Bristol, Birkenhead, Bridlington, Burslem, Colne, Carlisle, Derby, Grimsby, Gloucester, Huddersfield, Hull, Halifax, Hartlepool, Iron Bridge

Liverpool, ditto Welsh, Leeds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, North Shields, Norwich, Nottingham, Manchester Welsh, ditto Cavendish-street Congregational, Over Darwen, Preston, Rochdale, Rotherham, Sheffield, Sunderland, South Shields, Shotley Bridge, Saddleworth, Stalybridge, Tunstall, Wigan, Wakefield, Wisbeach, and Whitehaven.

In *Scotland*: Dumfries, Dunfermline, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Galashiels, Hamilton, Inverness, Perth, and Stewarton.

In *Ireland*: Armagh, Belfast, Ballinderry, Banbridge, Ballymoney, Dublin, Kilkenny, Portaferry, and Waterford.

In *Wales*: Abergele, Aber-Corris, Aberdare, Aberdovey, Adwy'r-Clawdd, Bangor, Bethesda, Brymbo, Beaumar, Beaufort, Carnarvon, Conway, Dinorwic, Dolyddelen, Dowlais, Ebbw-Vale, Festiniog, ditto Slate Quarries, Holywell, Holyhead, Hirwaun, Llanberis, Llanllechid, Llanrug, Llanrwst, Llandudno, Llanfair, Caereinion, Llanwyddelen, Merthyr Tydvil, Maentwrog, Maesteg, Newport, Oswestry, Penrhyndeudraeth, Rhyl, Rhos, Ruabon, Talysarn Trefriw, Trawsfynydd, Talybont, Wern, Waen-Gynfi, and Waunfawr.

An auxiliary has also been formed in the Isle of Man.

For Wales, it was thought advisable by your Committee to vary in some degree the general method of procedure.

The peculiar nationality of the Welsh people, and, above all, the difference of language—the inhabitants of many districts to which your Committee have penetrated being entirely ignorant of English—rendered it necessary that correspondence should be conducted by native Welshmen. Accordingly, as the result of a general conference, held at Conway on the 21st August last, your executive nominated a number of the most influential friends of the movement in Wales to act as a consulting and corresponding Welsh Committee; and, through their assistance and advice, your Committee hope still further to reach the sympathetic heart of the principality.

The resolutions on which this appointment was founded will be read in the Appendix. The Welsh auxiliaries number forty-four, most of them of considerable numerical strength.

But, indispensable as is the *platform* in promoting a knowledge of Maine-law principles, your Committee regard, as of equal importance, the promulgation of information by means of the PRESS. The circulation of Alliance literature is at once a means of agitation and a test of progress. Your Committee are able to refer to their year's operations in this department with perfect satisfaction. Their issue, if collected, would present a mass of information, argument, and fact, which indicates an activity of demand as well as a prolific supply. Copies of Alliance documents have been gratuitously circulated among all influential classes, and many special communications have been made to every member of the legislature.

The document printed in the Appendix, containing a portion of the masterly "message" of the Governor of New York, has lately been in the hands of every person of legislative influence in the kingdom. Your committee have circulated upwards of 109,000 copies of tracts, varying from four to 28 pages each; and many thousands more have emanated from the press of Mr. Alexander, of Ipswich, and have been circulated by local societies.

But it is to their efforts, in connection with their weekly publication, that the Committee desire to direct attention. Undeterred by the difficulties of the task, which can hardly be appreciated except by those engaged in the work, your Committee have continued to pour forth a supply of intelligence as to the movement, which they venture to think unexampled in the early history of similar agitations.

No other movement possesses an organ of so wide circulation devoted *exclusively* to its interests. Of the *Alliance*, and its successor, the *Weekly News*, your Committee have issued during the past year 650,205 copies. The repeal of the law relative to newspaper stamps opened up to your committee a new field, of which they took immediate advantage. The size of the *Alliance* was enlarged, and general news incorporated, without in any way compromising a strict and inviolable political neutrality. The Committee appeal, on this point, with confidence to the council, knowing that the *Alliance Weekly News* is the *largest and cheapest penny weekly paper in the entire kingdom*; and they believe that, if every member of the council would make but a trifling effort on its behalf, the circulation of the Alliance organ would speedily become a startling political fact. At present the bona fide sale is weekly and steadily increasing, and this, although the executive have been unable to spare any large proportion of the funds to force it on the ordinary channels of publicity.

In the matter of prize essays, referred to in the last report, your Committee deemed it advisable to extend the period during which competing essays would be received, until September 30. They have received 16 essays, and your committee entertain no doubt that from among the number the adjudicators will be able to select three of considerable value. Your Committee desire to record their obligations to the three gentlemen who have undertaken the difficult task of decision on this matter—the Rev. Berkeley Addison, M.A., Rev. William M'Kerrow, D.D., and Richard Hilditch, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

The limits of the present report necessarily preclude a detailed account of the labours of your Committee. This can be gathered from the columns of the *Alliance Weekly News*, which may be considered practically as a weekly report.

Some notion of the increased activity of the question during the past year, may also be derived from an examination of the balance-sheet. The sum which has been expended by your

Committee from the central funds amounted to no less than £4,356. 3s. 4d,—or more than double that of the previous year.

It is a source of high gratification to your Committee to be able to intimate that this has been accomplished without creating any uncovered responsibilities, and that the organisation stands firm on a basis free from financial embarrassment of any kind.

In addition to the amounts expended from the central funds, considerable sums have been devoted to the agitation of their own localities by the various auxiliaries, and your Committee refer with satisfaction to the reports sent in, as indicating how much can be accomplished by a few really earnest friends.

The total executive expenditure of the year, so far as it has come to the knowledge of your Committee, may be briefly enumerated as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Executive Expenditure	4,356	3	4
Amount of Auxiliaries	1,037	7	6
Total.....	£5,393 10 10		

The names of the various auxiliaries are omitted from want of space. No returns as yet from 65.

To this must be added considerable amounts expended by private individuals, and by temperance societies not in direct connection with the Alliance organisation. The whole exhibits an amount of vitality in the cause amply encouraging to your Committee.

It needs but a glance around to determine that this constant activity has materially advanced the cause of prohibition.

The position of the question is no longer one requiring mere explanation or declaration of principle. The time has arrived when *action* must commence. All who are engaged in the work feel the press of the conflict increasing on all sides, and are preparing to take their share of the burden of the day.

The Council will remember the doubts expressed by the Committee respecting the permanence of the act obtained by Mr. Wilson Patten. "Based (as your Committee then believed) upon a fallacy" they encountered some little suspicion of lukewarmness in consequence of their expression of dissatisfaction. The result has not disappointed their expectations. The partial repeal of Mr. Patten's act by Mr. Berkeley's measure, although undoubtedly a subject of regret to your Committee, it is not regarded by them as a serious disaster. To the friends of Sunday closing it is not so much a loss as a lesson. To the prohibition party it is absolute gain. It demonstrates once again the impossibility of successful compromise with the traffic, and it renders more evident the truth, that restriction and regulation must never be confounded with total prohibition. "The very failure, indeed,

of half measures," says Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, in a communication to your Committee, "is valuable, as going to convince many who lament the evil, but think that it may be cured by gentle remedies, that nothing will meet the case but a *radical* reform—one that will destroy the branches by destroying the root."

But while your Committee entertain no doubt of the political soundness of these views, they are far from regarding with indifference the efforts of others who do not advance so far. *Without compromising the definite basis of Alliance organisation*, your Committee have always endeavoured to sustain any advance in the direction of legislative action, and they cordially offer co-operation in political struggle with other organisations. The events of the last few months are indeed full of significance.

The dangerous and unconstitutional precedent of a riotous coercion of the House of Commons, a proceeding always apparently (now avowedly) set on foot by the traffickers,—the abject terror of publican power displayed by our legislators,—the duplicity, not to say flagrant dishonesty, displayed by Mr. Berkeley and his colleagues,—the eager haste of the House of Commons to gratify the trade, in the face of evidence which, though brought forward by the opponents themselves, amply demonstrated the *unexpected* success of the measure sought to be repealed;—all this points with terrible precision towards an abyss of social degradation.

The political power of the traffic is inconsistent with social or moral freedom. Experience has further proved that the danger of restriction lies in the aggravation of this power. The only *safety* will be found in its prostration by entirely drying up the source from whence it derives its strength.

Prohibit entirely the sale of the drink, and publican reaction becomes feeble and inefficient. Hence it is that in the United States prohibition is always most popular where best enforced. Appetite provoked will listen to no reason; remove the temptation to appetite, and full reliance may always be placed on popular common sense. "The opposition predicted," says Governor Dutton, of Connecticut, "to the enforcement of the law is not realised. I have never known it opposed; its enemies cannot get up a combination against it, because it commends itself to all men's judgments, and it is better liked the longer it is known. Its beauty is its simplicity. When men are governed merely by appetite or love of gain, moral suasion has but little effect,—legal suasion saves breath and labour, and accomplishes the object in the simplest manner."

Under these circumstances, the first duty of the Alliance becomes at once evident. Public opinion must be enlightened—information must be largely extended—and the truth fearlessly stated. The successful stand made by the temperance

friends in Scotland against the assaults on Forbes Mackenzie's bill has been a source of sincere congratulation; and the undeniable results of that enactment, as set forth by Mr Duncan M'Laren, ex-Lord Provost of Edinburgh, have carried conviction in all quarters.

It is worthy of remark, as bearing on the success of public operations during the past years, that the opponents of Alliance principles have been driven from the argumentative position they lately occupied. At the outset of the agitation, none were louder in lamentation than its opponents themselves, or more ready to admit the fearful extent of national intemperance. They declared the only point of difference to lie, in their belief, in the unsoundness of prohibition as a remedy for the evil mutually deplored.

These lamentations appear, however, to have been merely the earthwork of their position. At all events, they have abandoned them; admitting, as did Mr. Sheriff Wire, that "under a Maine-law you may have a sober people, but not under restriction;" or declaring, as did Mr. Wakley, and the body of metropolitan magistrates, that "sobriety *can* be promoted by direct legislation," they now shelter themselves behind a denial of the sad and melancholy facts which constitute "the base of operation."

Such a withdrawal is an unmistakeable sign of weakness, and though it arouses a feeling of indignation at the callous selfishness which can disregard the sufferings of our country, it appears to your Committee to afford reason for encouragement to all who have been devoting themselves to the work. An impression has been made—endurance and activity will speedily secure a triumph.

But, in reviewing the position of the movement, the fact which most prominently strikes the observer is the definiteness of the tactics at last assumed by the traffickers. Leaving the field of public discussion, they have selected for the arena of contest the floor of the House of Commons.

They are content to rely on the real or supposed influence they are able to exert upon our national councils, and they boldly avow their intention of disregarding all other political questions than the interests of their trade. The Alliance is eager to accept the challenge thus thrown out.

The issue is thereby narrowed—it can now be clearly understood that the struggle is to be between public virtue and publican profit, and your Committee entertain no doubt that though the battle may be fierce, the victory of prohibition will be certain.

Your Committee are not of those who are disposed to *overrate* the real power of the traffic. They believe that the policy adopted by the publicans will arouse every feeling of true

patriotism in the country; and they know that, as in Marylebone, the influence of the traffic is powerless in face of a prevalent public sentiment. Even as regards their late parliamentary operations, the trade is divided into two vehement parties, and the defence association which conducted those proceedings has not only expended all its resources, but incurred a debt of not less than £800.

The question of municipal and parliamentary elections occupied some portion of the time of the council at its last meeting, and although as one result of this, upwards of 100 petitions in favour of Total Prohibition have been presented to the houses of legislature, your Committee would emphatically urge, that it is not merely by your assenting vote that such a resolution as was then passed can be rendered practically useful. Each member must be prepared to carry it out—must be ready to sacrifice personal ease for this work; and must not hesitate to give to the question of national sobriety a political preference over all others. The battle of prohibition *must* be fought at the hustings, and your Committee would most earnestly recommend that no suitable opportunity be lost to bring the question directly before the constituencies. Though success might not at first be gained, the public attention would be prominently directed to the agitation, and a test of political strength would at once be established. While in no way neglecting the general public advocacy of the question—arousing and concentrating public opinion—by devoting a portion of its strength to political struggle, the Alliance would occupy its legitimate sphere. It would rapidly educate the House of Commons; it would redeem our noble liberty of popular representation from suspicion and discredit; and it would emancipate the members of the legislature from a tyranny as irksome as it is degrading. Once demonstrate that there is a power in the country able to counteract the power of the publicans, and the courage of members of parliament will speedily revive. Your Committee have reason to believe that many of the members of the House of Commons would support, though they are not prepared to originate, prohibitive legislation, and your Committee conceive that it is the duty of the Alliance not only to strengthen the faint hearted, but to send into parliament such men as *will* devote themselves to this great question.

To do this, the council need not be told, will require means; and the committee commend to the able friends of the cause such resolutions as will secure adequate funds.

Their labours, their time, their money, and their responsibility (all liability resting solely on the Committee) are cheerfully given—the extent of their usefulness must altogether depend upon the “sinews of war” placed at their disposal.

For the third time your Committee have to thank you for

your courtesy and kindness during their year of office. They render up the trust confided to them since the last meeting, believing that the interests of the Alliance have not suffered in their hands. Looking back on the past with some satisfaction, they regard the future with confident hope. Conscious that the arduous character of the contest has hardly yet been experienced, they would not shrink from duty, but, calling upon every patriot and Christian to join their ranks, they would gird up their loins in earnest faith. To all who are associated with them, they would say that no defeat must dismay them—no perplexity discourage them—success is certain—failure impossible, for the cause is holy—it is the cause of God and of humanity.

Signed on behalf of the Executive council,

WILLIAM HARVEY, CHAIRMAN.
NATHANIEL CARD, TREASURER,
SAMUEL POPE, HON. SECRETARY.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACT FROM A CIRCULAR ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC,
SENT BY THE ALLIANCE IN JUNE LAST, TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATURE, AND MANY OTHER PERSONS OF INFLUENCE THROUGHOUT
THE KINGDOM.

No legislative enactment of modern times has excited a greater amount of surprise in this country than that recently passed by several States in America, and popularly known as the "MAINE LIQUOR LAW." In the nature of things this was to be expected, and also that at first it should call forth strong feelings of opposition. The interests connected with this question are, however, of such immense importance, as to entitle it to the calm consideration of all classes of the British public. To promote this object, the following extracts from the Message recently delivered by Myron H. Clark, to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, on the occasion of his election to the office of Governor of that State, are now published. The clear and statesmanlike views that pervade the whole document, show it to be the production of one who had maturely considered the subject in all its bearings. After alluding to other topics, the Governor proceeds:—

"The right to legislate in reference to the traffic in intoxicating liquors will not be denied. Our present Excise System is the fruit of such legislation. It has, in process of time, undergone many modifications, but its restrictive element, throughout all these changes, has been retained, in subservience to the original purpose of the system, viz.:—the prohibition of the traffic, so far as the public good may demand, and the constitutional limitations of the law-power will permit. *All restrictive legislation contains the germ of prohibition—is, in fact, prohibition partially applied*; so that what is termed prohibitory legislation, in regard to the liquor traffic, is only the extension of a principle endorsed as sound by successive Legislatures, and its impartial application to all. The object proposed by the founders of our State, when they incorporated the licence system into its legislation, has not yet been attained; neither has the constitutional power of the Legislature, in reference to it, yet been exhausted. With the utmost desire to reach right conclusions in regard to this matter, and to guard against the assumption of powers not conferred by our fundamental law, I have found myself unable to come to any other result than this—that the legislative prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks is not only demanded as a measure of protection to the health, the property, and the lives of our fellow-citizens, but that it is also distinctly indicated by the nature and purpose of civil

government, and clearly within the limits of its constitutional powers. These opinions, diffidently entertained at first, have been wrought into convictions by a careful study of the limitations and duties of the law-making power, by judicial decisions, nearly or remotely affecting the principle involved, which have been had in the several States that prohibit the traffic in question, and by the dicta of the Supreme Court of the United States, which cover the whole ground in controversy, and leave little room for either cavil or doubt.

"That the good results hoped for from the legislation recommended, are legitimate to it, several of the New England States, especially Maine and Connecticut, furnish the most gratifying evidence. *The steady diminution of crime and pauperism in the States referred to, with a consequent and corresponding reduction of taxation, and the new impulse given to almost all industrial pursuits by the transformation of those who were once a burden upon the State into producers of wealth, constitute an argument in favor of the policy advocated, which, while it carries conviction to the statesman, will be no less appreciated by the multitude, unskilled though they may be in casuistry, but also undebased by appetite and unperverted by interest.* If anything is to be learned from the example of other States, or to be deduced from our increased experience, it should be made available to our use;—and our legislation, upon all subjects, should keep pace with our advancing intelligence, always expressing the highest truth we had received, and reaching forward to the greatest good attainable.

"I know of no subject that is likely to elicit your attention that involves greater and more momentous interests, than the one just presented for your consideration. That it is hedged about by difficulties, which demand the exercise of great prudence, and that it may not always be easy to reconcile conflicting interests with a nice adjustment of the scales of justice, I am not disposed to deny. But guided by the purpose for which Government was ordained, and keeping steadily in view the well-being of society, which always rests on a moral basis, these difficulties will disappear or be overcome, and you will be able, I trust, so to perfect the details of a Bill as, on the one hand, to secure the suppression of a demoralising traffic: and, on the other to protect personal rights, and give no just cause of complaint to those whose interests may be affected by the prohibitory legislation which the higher interests of the country demand."

Reports have been extensively circulated in this country, that the Maine Law has to a large extent proved a failure. In reply, it may be stated that the statistical returns made by public authorities in different states, prove that the results of the Law have been most beneficial. Had we, however, not been furnished with these returns, there is one fact which of itself may be deemed conclusive on this head. The Law, passed first in one state, is, after its effects have been made known in adjoining states, adopted by one after another, until not fewer than eleven different states and two territories have followed the example. Had the Law not been highly beneficial, it is perfectly absurd to suppose that it would have been adopted to such an extent by those who have had ample opportunities of witnessing its effects. To this time not a single state has repealed the law after having once passed it, but on the contrary, most of the states have already succeeded in meeting all attempts at repeal, by carrying, with increased majorities, measures calculated to secure a more complete enforcement of the act.

The following tabular statement indicates at a glance the vast and rapid increase already made on this great question, not only in the United States, but also amongst our own British American Colonies :—

MAINE-LAW STATES.	Date of Enact- ment.	Area in square miles.	Population, (census 1860.)	Represent- atives in Congress.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.	
MAINE	1851	36,000	583,169	6 ..	The first State that adopted a prohibitory liquor law. The Hon. Neal Dow was the framer and chief promoter of the measure, and, as Mayor of Portland in 1851, he strenuously enforced it.	
MINNESOTA (Territory) ..	1852	141,839	6,077	..	The law was submitted to the people, who ratified it by a large majority; and on that ground the Supreme Court decided the law to be unconstitutional. But the legislature has not repealed it.	
MASSACHUSETTS	1852	7,250	994,514	11 ..	Supremo Court decided that the clause authorising search and seizure, &c., was unconstitutional in mode of operation, but not in its principle. The law has since been amended, and rendered more stringent.	
RHODE ISLAND.....	1852	1,200	147,545	2 ..	Passed the Senate without opposition. Its enforcement hindered by various suits in the law courts and by unfriendly officials. Subsequently it has gone through the legislature in an amended and more stringent form.	
VERMONT	1852	8,000	314,120	3 ..	Submitted to the people in regard to the time when the law should come into force. The popular vote was cast for the earliest date of enforcement.	
MICHIGAN.....	1853	56,243	397,654	4 ..	Submitted to the people, and sustained by an overwhelming majority. Four of the judges (half) of the Supreme Court pronounced against the law, because it had been submitted to the people. The present legislature have passed it again without submission.	
CONNECTICUT	1854	4,750	370,792	4 ..	Failed twice in efforts to obtain the law—the first time by means of a veto—but the people rallied again, and carried the law last year, and have sustained it by the recent election.	
NEW YORK	1855	46,000	3,097,394	33 ..	Failed by a veto of Governor Seymour last year, but the present legislature has re-enacted the law, and Governor Clark has signed it—to take effect from and after the 4th of July next.	
DELAWARE	1855	2,120	91,532	1 ..	The first of the slave states that has adopted the Maine-law.	
ILLINOIS	1855	55,409	891,470	9 ..	Allows the sale of home-made wine and cider in quantities of not less than five gallons. In other respects is stringent.	
INDIANA.....	1855	33,809	988,416	11 ..	Finally passed the House of Representatives, February 9th, 1855, and is now in force. Allows the sale of wine and cider in quantities of not less than three gallons; otherwise is stringent.	
IOWA	1855	50,914	192,214	2 ..	Ratified by a popular vote, April 3rd, 1855.	
NEBRASKA (Territory) ..	1855	136,700	....	..	All the females and a large portion of the males petitioned for a prohibitory law. Iowa having got the law, they feared that the drunkards, paupers, and liquor-sellers would drift into their territory.	
		579,224	8,034,897	86		

OHIO.—Has a stringent law, prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating liquors, except wine and cider made from native produce. These may be sold by retail as well as wholesale.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Passed a prohibitory law through both houses, but it fell through non-concurrence on some points. Recently, a modified law has been adopted, prohibiting the retail trade, &c., to take effect on the first of October next.

TEXAS.—Passed in 1854 by an overwhelming majority. Only prohibits sales in less quantities than one quart.

WISCONSIN.—Has twice passed the law, and the Governor has vetoed it both times. It was submitted to the people once, and sustained by a very large vote.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The law passed the popular branch of the legislature, but was defeated in the senate. The recent elections have returned members to both houses and a Governor pledged to enact prohibition. *

MARYLAND.—Passed by the popular branch of the legislature, but defeated in the senate by a small majority.

NEW JERSEY.—Passed by the House of Assembly, and lost by one vote in the senate.

BRITISH COLONIES.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—A law of partial prohibition adopted in 1853, and repealed in 1854. Total prohibition of manufacture, importation and sale adopted in 1855—to come into operation January 1st, 1856.

CANADA.—A prohibitory law has just been adopted by the Legislative Assembly, by a majority of 51 to 29.

NOVA SCOTIA.—A stringent prohibitory law passed the second reading by a vote of 29 to 19, and was ordered to be printed. The enactment deferred till next session.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—A prohibitory law defeated by a small majority in legislative council in 1854.

ADDRESS

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE TO THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF
NEW YORK.

On this auspicious and glorious 4th of July, you are realising a freedom and entering on a struggle not less momentous or honourable than that contemplated by your patriotic serefathers, when "solemnly pledging to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour, and appealing to the supreme Judge of the World, they declared that the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." History has recorded the 4th of July, 1766, as a day of moral heroism. Posterity and the voice of humanity have ratified the act of that day as worthy of the political freedom it nobly inaugurated, and we recognise in the events transpiring among you, this day, the commencement of a moral and social revolution even more vast in its influence upon America, and upon the world.

While we reverence the past, and congratulate you on the present, we look with anxious hope to the future. Free institutions, and all the advantages of

* Since this statement was drawn up, the law has been fully adopted in New Hampshire; so that Prohibition now obtains throughout the whole of the New England States, with a population of upwards of 4,000,000.

popular and universal enlightenment, have not preserved your country from the tyranny of intemperance. That fearful thralldom has baffled all the resources of your republic, and has bound you, as it has the rest of the world, in chains more powerful than the vengeance of despots—more degrading than the debasement of serf. But we rejoice to know that you have resolved to be indeed free—"Yourselves have struck the blow." We accept, as an augury of success, the appointment of this day as the first of the struggle against the stronghold of the tyrant, and we doubt not that by God's help you will carry the cause to triumph.

We owe America much in this matter. It was among you that the temperance enterprise struck its deepest root many years ago. To you, and to the zeal of your Beechers and Cheevers, are we indebted for much of the rapid progress of a cause which, in its relation to individual and social welfare, has done so much. We thank you for the spectacle of men able to deny themselves, and to induce their fellows to abandon all attachment to fatal habit; but we are now called on to admire a *nation*, resolved, at all sacrifices, to uproot a social institution which ruins and destroys the people.

It will add vigour to your resolution, and decision to your counsels, to know that we are following your steps. Not only in our colonies, but among our people at home, the prohibition of the drink traffic has become the rallying ground of a great party. The glorious tidings which reached us from your State, carried the convictions of many of our statesmen. You have now secured the *law*; see that it be enforced. Your influence is not bounded by the Atlantic. YOUR SUCCESS WILL BE OURS. Your failure would be our discouragement. Let us urge you to redoubled vigilance. The enemy is on the alert. Your work is not ended—it is only begun. To shrink now would be treachery. You have won the outworks; the citadel is before you. God be thanked for what you have accomplished! God give you strength to complete and establish the victory.

Signed, on behalf of the Executive Council of the United Kingdom Alliance,

WILLIAM HARVEY, CHAIRMAN.
NATHANIEL CARD, TREASURER.
SAMUEL POPE, Hon. Sec.

Elvaston Castle Gardens, July 4th, 1855.

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously adopted at the GENERAL COUNCIL, Oct. 3rd, 1855.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. BURNS, London, seconded by W. H. DARBY, Esq., Wrexham:—

"That while this Council regards with indignation and disgust the dishonest proceedings of Mr. Berkeley and his coadjutors in the partial repeal of the late Beer Act, it desires to record its conviction that the reverse sustained by the friends of temperance is only apparent and not real; that the evidence taken before that Committee, prejudiced as it was, abundantly sustains the principles contended for by the supporters of that Act, and that a very short interval will enable the advocates of Sabbath Prohibition, to obtain, and to keep a much more valuable measure."

Moved by JOSEPH THORP, Esq., Halifax, seconded by Rev. WILLIAM ARNOT, Glasgow :—

“That this Council has heard with the greatest satisfaction of the successful operation of Forbes Mackenzie's Act, in Scotland, and would at once urge and encourage the friends of the cause there not to rest content with a defence of their position, but to carry the agitation still further towards the only security—Total Prohibition.”

Moved by Rev. JAMES BARDSLEY, M.A., Manchester, seconded by PETER SINCLAIR, Esq., Edinburgh, responded to by Rev. Dr. PATTEN, New York :—

“That the Members of this Council congratulate all friends of the cause in other countries ;—that they especially greet with satisfaction their fellow subjects in New Brunswick ; and that they hail with cordial sympathy the vast triumphs of the cause in the United States, and particularly in the empire state of New York. Encouraged by these successes, the Members of this Council resolve never to relax their efforts until they have procured a prohibitory enactment for the United Kingdom.”

Moved by JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., J.P., Lancaster, seconded by JOHN GUEST, Esq., Rotherham :—

“That the executive committee be recommended to increase their efforts by the platform and the press ; and that the members of this council specially pledge themselves to spare no effort, either for themselves or in connection with auxiliary societies, to circulate the Alliance organ in their various localities.”

Moved by Mr. Alderman HARRISON, Wakefield, seconded by Mr. Alderman HARVEY, Salford :—

“That this council, deeply impressed with the importance of adequate representation of this movement in the House of Commons, recommends the executive to omit no suitable opportunity of promoting the return to parliament of candidates pledged to support Alliance principles.”

Moved by Dr. F. R. LEES, of Leeds, seconded by Mr. Councillor BARLOW, Bolton :—

“That, in order to bring the political bearings of the Alliance agitation before the people of London, the executive be recommended to organize efficient committees in each of the metropolitan boroughs.”

Moved by LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., M.P., seconded by HENRY DIXON, Esq., Manchester :—

“That, in order to enable the executive to conduct the agitation with efficiency, strenuous efforts be made to complete the raising of the £10,000 fund, and that a subscription be forthwith commenced by this council for that purpose.”

Moved by JESSE AINSWORTH, Esq., Oldham, seconded by F. TOWGOOD, Esq. London :—

“That this council recommend that meetings be held in all favourable localities on behalf of the £10,000 fund ; and that a deputation be appointed by the executive to co operate with auxiliaries in canvassing the localities on that behalf during the interest excited by such meetings.”

Moved by Mr. Councillor SAUNDERS, Bath, seconded by the Rev. E. H. WEEKS, Manchester :—

“That a bazaar be held in Manchester, about April, in the ensuing year, to which auxiliaries and friends be requested to contribute stalls of the goods manufactured in their respective districts ; and further, the members of this council pledge themselves to assist the executive in carrying out this and the foregoing resolution.”

RESOLUTIONS

*Adopted unanimously at the PUBLIC MEETING, in the Theatre Royal, Manchester
Oct. 3rd, 1855.*

Moved by Sir Walter C. TREVELYAN, Bart., seconded by Rev. WILLIAM ARNOT, Glasgow:—

“I. That this meeting regards the influence of the traffic in intoxicating liquors upon municipal and parliamentary representation, as fraught with the most serious danger, and resolves to support all suitable efforts to emancipate the constituencies from so degrading a tyranny, and to secure for the great question of national sobriety the prompt and earnest attention of the houses of legislature.”

Moved by W. H. DARBY, Esq., Brymbo, seconded by R. C. RAWLINS, Esq., Wrexham, supported by Rev. Dr. PATTON, New York:—

“II. That, convinced by the proceedings of the recent session of parliament that no safe or honourable compromise is possible with so deadly an enemy as the traffic in intoxicating liquors, this meeting declares, that while desiring to aid every effort to relieve the people from the curse of intemperance, it will acknowledge no settlement of the question short of the total prohibition of the traffic.”

Moved by Rev. WILLIAM REID, Edinburgh, seconded by Rev. Dr. M'KERROW:—

“III. That this meeting, regarding with great satisfaction the rapid growth of public opinion in favour of prohibition, pledges itself to aid the United Kingdom Alliance by increased effort and support.”

HOW TO STOP DRUNKENNESS.—“It would not be too much to say that if all drinking of fermented liquors could be done away, crime of every kind would fall to a fourth of its present amount, and the whole tone of moral feeling in the lower orders might be indefinitely raised. Not only does this vice produce all kinds of wanton mischief, but it also has a negative effect of great importance. It is the mightiest of all the forces that clog the progress of good. It is in vain that every engine is set to work that philanthropy can devise, when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually tampering with their faculties of reason, and will,—soaking their brains with beer, or inflaming them with ardent spirits. The struggle of the School, the Library, and the Church all united, against the beerhouse and the gin-palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell..... It is, in short, intoxication that fills our gaols. It is intoxication that fills our lunatic asylums. And it is intoxication that fills our workhouses with poor. Were it not for this one cause, pauperism would be nearly extinguished in England..... We are convinced that if a statesman, who heartily wished to do the utmost possible good to his country, were thoughtfully to enquire, which of the topics of the day deserved the most intense force of his attention, the sure reply—the reply which would be exacted by full deliberation, would be, that he should study the means by which this worst of plagues can be stayed..... Surely such a question as this, enclosing within its limits consequences so momentous, ought to be weighed with earnest thought by all patriots.”—*North British Review*, Feb. 1855.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart.	100	0	0	A Friend (per R. Barrett),			
*Barrett, Richd., Croydon, (late)	100	0	0	Croydon	10	0	0
Simpson, Jas., J.P., Accrington ..	100	0	0	Beilby, Thos., J.P., Birmingham	10	0	0
Eaton, Joseph, Bristol	100	0	0	Backhouse, E., Jun., Sunderland	10	0	0
Sturge, Joseph, Birmingham ..	100	0	0	Lawson, Sir W., Bart., Brayton	10	0	0
Hope, John (W.S.), Edinburgh ..	100	0	0	Jupe, Charles, Mere	10	0	0
Harvey, Mr., Ald., Manchester ..	50	0	0	Monro, M. M., Enfield	10	0	0
Card, Nathaniel, Manchester ..	50	0	0	A Friend, Hirwaun	10	0	0
Heyworth, Lawrence, M.P.	50	0	0	White, T. R., Waterford	10	0	0
Janson, William, London	50	0	0	Fox, Rev. G. T., Durham	7	2	0
Euing, William, Glasgow	50	0	0	Bell, Miss Eliza, London, sub-			
Charleton, Robert, Bristol	50	0	0	scription, £1. 1s.; donation,			
Barbour, Robert, Manchester ..	50	0	0	£5	6	1	0
*Gardner, Robert, Manchester ..	50	0	0	Bell, Miss Anna, London, sub-			
Patterson, R., Bradford	50	0	0	scription, £1. 1s.; donation,			
Harrison, Mr. Ald., Wakefield ..	31	10	0	£5	6	1	0
Credwson, Wilson, Manchester ..	25	0	0	Hutchinson, Jonathan, Selby ..	6	1	0
Towgood, F., London	25	0	0	Post, Jacob, Islington (per R.			
Hilditch, R., barrister, Man-				Barrett)	6	0	0
chester	20	0	0	Auxiliary, Colne	5	9	0
Alien, Richard, Dublin	20	0	0	A Working Man, Manchester ..	5	5	0
Smith, D. H., Bradford, (late)	20	0	0	Binns, Thomas, Tottenham	5	5	0
Alexander, R. D., Ipswich	20	0	0	Guest, John, Rotherham	5	0	0
Wainwright, R. A., London	20	0	0	A Friend (per R. Barrett),			
Clark, Cyrus and James, Street.	15	0	0	London	5	0	0
Tucker, Joseph, J.P., Bury,				Woodward W., Manchester	5	0	0
Bedford	11	0	0	Panting, Rev. L., M.A., Chebsey	5	0	0
Willis, Wm., Luton (1st year's)	10	10	0	Barlow, James, Bolton	5	0	0
Darbishire, C. J., J.P., Bolton ..	10	0	0	Ainsworth, Jesse, Oldham	5	0	0
Dixon, Henry, Manchester	10	0	0	Whithead, J. B., Rawtenstall ..	5	0	0
Spence, Peter, Manchester	10	0	0	Ridley, John, Hexham	5	0	0
Gale, Rev. H., B.C.L., Ilminster	10	0	0	Trevethick, F., Crewe	5	0	0
Roberts, Robert, Chester	10	0	0	Oldham, David, Macclesfield ..	5	0	0
Coop, Timothy, Wigan	10	0	0	Clarke, Benjamin, Worsley	5	0	0
Cotterell, J. H., Bath	10	0	0	Martindale, Senhouse, Liverpool	5	0	0
Cotterell, H. F., Bath	10	0	0	Slater, William, Carlisle	5	0	0
Whitehead, Peter, Rawtenstall ..	10	0	0	Thompson, Charles, Manchester	5	0	0
Livesey, Joseph, Preston	10	0	0	Gaskill, James, Manchester	5	0	0
Bowly, Samuel, Gloucester	10	0	0	Frith, Thomas, jun., Hudders-			
Tatham, George, Leeds	10	0	0	field	5	0	0
Dawbarn, Richard, Wisbeach ..	10	0	0	"H." (per W. Tweedie) London	5	0	0
Lawson, John, Manchester	10	0	0	Trevelyan, Arthur, Tyneholm ..	5	0	0
Stephenson, Anne, Ipswich (per				Holland, David, Macclesfield ..	5	0	0
R. Barrett)	10	0	0	Watt, J. H., Irvine	5	0	0
Carden, Alderman Sir R. W.,				Ellis, J., Letterfract	5	0	0
London	10	0	0	Kitching, J., London	5	0	0
Thorp, Joseph, Halifax	10	0	0	Palmer, George, Reading	5	0	0
Ellis, Dr., London	10	0	0	Barrett, Richard, jun., London	5	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Albright, Nicholas, Charlbury..	5	0	0	Horner, Edward, J.P., Halstead,			
Richardson, T., Shotley Bridge..	5	0	0	per R. B.	5	0	0
Whiting, J., Leeds	5	0	0	Thorp, Fielden, Halifax	5	0	0
Benson, George, Stalybridge ..	5	0	0	Spence, Joseph, York	5	0	0
Benson, R. B., Stalybridge	5	0	0	Levick, Frederick, J.P., Newport	5	0	0
Overend, Mary (per R. Barrett),				A Friend, per Charles Long,			
London	5	0	0	Saffron Walden	5	0	0
Moreland John, Croydon (per R.				Greenwood, Elizabeth, Chelms-			
Barrett)	5	0	0	ford, per R. B.	5	0	0
Barrett, H., London (per R.				Attwood, Benjamin, London ..	5	0	0
Barrett)	5	0	0	Hack, Miss, Torquay, per Dr.			
Hay, Robert, Perth	5	0	0	Lovell	5	0	0
Ecroyd, Benjamin, Bradford ..	5	0	0	Service, Robert, Culercuch	5	0	0
Pope, Margaret, Staines (per R.				Auxiliary, Huddersfield	5	0	0
Barrett)	5	0	0	Morris, William, Manchester ..	5	0	0
Emmett, T., Oldham	5	0	0	Topp, Robert, Farnworth.....	5	0	0
Lucas, Rebecca, Wandsworth,				Noel, Hon. and Rev. L., Exton,			
(per R. Barrett)	5	0	0	near Oakham, subscription,			
Hicks, Wm., Plymouth	5	0	0	£1; donation, £4	5	0	0
Wigham, J. R., Dublin.....	5	0	0	Ormerod, Oliver, Rochdale	5	0	0
Cadbury, John, Birmingham ..	5	0	0	Livingston, A., Glasgow	5	0	0
Mounsey, John, Jun., Sunder-				Backhouse, W. Shotley Bridge	5	0	0
land.....	5	0	0	Ridley, John, London	5	0	0
Mills, Mr. Councillor, Bradford	5	0	0	Subscriptions under £5	619	11	

* These amounts not paid over in full, at the time of making up the year's accounts.

Receipts and Disbursements of the UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE, from October 17th, 1854, to September 30th, 1855.

Dr.

RECEIPTS.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
To Subscriptions, from October 17, 1854	2,364	15	1
" Cash for <i>Alliance</i>	1,225	8	7
" Ditto for Advertisements.....	54	6	10
" Ditto to Gratuitous Fund	6	1	0
" Ditto for <i>Alliance Weekly News</i>	246	13	6
" Ditto for ditto Advertisements	48	19	8
" Ditto for <i>Atlas Newspaper</i>	9	11	6
" Ditto for Elvaston Fete	385	11	9
" Ditto for Tracts and Pamphlets	31	5	4
" Ditto for Cards of Membership	41	16	8
" Ditto for Rent of Office, sub-let.....	11	5	0
" Ditto for Bank Interest	0	17	0

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM MORRIS, *Chairman*.

HENRY DIXON	— JAMES GASKILL
BENJAMIN CLARKE	— WILLIAM HOWARTH
	— JOHN RILEY.

By Balance due to Treasurer, October 17, 1854	47	15	7
" Printing <i>Alliance</i> , (including paper).....	1,425	19	8
" Gratuitous Circulation of <i>Alliance</i>	252	17	4
" Printing <i>Alliance Weekly News</i>	136	17	5
" Miscellaneous Expenses on account of ditto	69	2	8
" Ditto Printing ditto	31	15	6
" Gratuitous Circulation of <i>Alliance Weekly News</i>	23	5	9
" Paper for Printing <i>Alliance Weekly News</i>	122	18	0
" Lectures, Deputations, and Travelling Expenses ..	770	5	2
" Salaries—Office and Editorial	538	15	0
" General Printing	214	15	0
" Incidental Expenses	159	13	8
" Rents and Taxes	163	4	5
" Tracts and Pamphlets.....	90	2	9
" Postage and Telegraphs	80	3	10
" Advertisements	61	4	5
" Stationery	44	4	1
" Office Furniture	36	7	11
" Cards of Membership	30	16	4
" Newspapers purchased,	29	17	6
" Damages by Publicans at Meetings	15	12	5
" Bank Interest, Commission, and Stamped Cheques..	10	8	11
" Balance in hands of Treasurer	70	8	7

£1,426 11 11

£4,426 11 11

DECLARATION OF COUNCIL.

Unanimously adopted at the First Aggregate Meeting of the General Council, held in Manchester, October 26th, 1853, at which one hundred members of the Council, from various parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, were present.

I.—That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any Traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

II.—That the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought, therefore, to be prohibited.

III.—That the history and results of all past Legislation, in regard to the Liquor Traffic, abundantly prove that it is impossible, satisfactorily, to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

IV.—That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in result, as the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

V.—That the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is perfectly compatible with rational liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

VI.—That the Legislative Suppression of the Liquor Traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilisation.

VII.—That, rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the sale of Intoxicating Beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of Intemperance.

Signed, on behalf of the Council,

WALTER C. TREVELYAN, Bart., President.

Athenæum, Manchester.

CONSTITUTION.

I. TITLE.—This Association shall be denominated "THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE."

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III. MEMBERSHIP.—All persons approving of its object, and contributing annually to its funds, shall be deemed members of the Alliance.

IV. MANAGEMENT.—The Alliance shall be under the direction of a President, Vice-Presidents, General Council, and Executive Committee.

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VI. LIABILITIES.—Members of the General Council, as such, shall not be held liable for any debts contracted on behalf of the Alliance; and no funds of the Association shall be disbursed, nor any liability incurred, except under a minute of the Executive Committee.

VII. GENERAL BASIS.—The Alliance, basing its proceedings on broad and catholic grounds, shall, at all times, recognise its ultimate dependence for success on the blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD.

13 21

FOURTH REPORT

OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE,
(Formed June 1st, 1853.)
TO PROCURE THE TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE LEGISLATIVE
SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN ALL
INTOXICATING LIQUORS,
AS BEVERAGES.

Officers :

President of the Alliance.

Sir WALTER C. TREVELYAN, Bart.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. the Earl of HARRINGTON, K C.B., Elvaston Castle,

Sir WILLIAM A'BECKET, Chief Justice of Victoria.

Sir WILFRED LAWSON, Bart., Brayton, near Carlisle.

The Very Rev. Dean COTTON, Bangor.

Alderman Sir R. W. CARDEN, J.P., London.

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., M.P.

WILLIAM EUING, Esq., Glasgow.

R. D. ALEXANDER, Esq., Ipswich.

F. SCHWANN, Esq., Huddersfield

JOSEPH EATON, Esq., Bristol

Rev. W. M'KERROW, D.D., Manchester

Rev. B. ADDISON, M.A., Manchester

Rev. PATRICK BREWSTER, Paisley

The Very Rev. T. MATHEW, Cork

J. SIMPSON, Esq., J.P., Accrington

JAMES HAUGHTON, Esq., Dublin

Rev. W. URWICK, D.D., Dublin

J. HOPE, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh

SAMUEL BOWLY, Esq., Gloucester

Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., London

Rev. STEWART BATES, D.D., Glasgow

W. H. DARBY, Esq., Wrexham

Rev. W. SCOTT, ex-President Airedale
College

E. BACKHOUSE, Jun., Esq., Sunderland

JOSEPH THORP, Esq., Halifax

Rev. J. BARDSLEY, M.A., Manchester

JOHN PRIESTMAN, Esq., Bradford

THOMAS CLEGG, Esq., Manchester

Mr. Alderman HARRISON, Wakefield

JOSHUA HARVEY, Esq., M.D., Dublin

Jos. STURGE, Esq., Birmingham

J. CADBURY, Esq., Birmingham

Mr. Alderman HARVEY, Manchester

The Hon. and Rev. LELAND NOEL, Exton, Oakham.

The Rev. Canon JENKINS, M.A., Dowlais.

Rev. AUGUSTUS MORGAN, M.A., Machen, South Wales.

Executive Committee.

WILLIAM ARMITAGE

Rev. F. BISHOP

BENJAMIN CLARKE

HENRY CRABTREE

WILSON CREWDSON

HENRY DIXON

JAMES GASKILL

WILLIAM GAWTHORPE

WILLIAM HARVEY

JAMES HARVEY

THOMAS INGLIS

Rev. RICHARD JONES

JOHN KIRKHAM

JAMES E. NELSON

SAMUEL POPE

JOHN RILEY

THOMAS SHIRLEY

PETER SPENCE

Rev. H. TARRANT

Rev. E. H. WEEKS

WILLIAM HEYWOOD

Chairman of Executive—Mr. Alderman HARVEY.

Treasurer—WILLIAM ARMITAGE, Esq.

Honorary Secretary—SAMUEL POPE, Esq.

Secretary—Mr. T. H. BARKER.

Bankers—The National Provincial Bank of England.

Offices—41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

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UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

[Adopted by the Annual Meeting of General Council, held in the New Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday, October 22nd, 1856.]

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL,

YOUR Committee congratulate you on the happy auspices of the present meeting.

Since your last assembly, War, which then absorbed the energies and aroused the passions of the nation, has ceased, and Peace has again ushered in, as it must be hoped, a long period of rest and of social and moral progress.

The discussions of statesmen, and the thoughtful aspirations of philanthropy, may now be directed to those great questions of social ethics, upon the successful solution of which—far more than material conquests—the true greatness of a nation depends. Again the sybil offers the mystic leaves. Again is the opportunity given to possess the weighty secrets of the future. It must now be decided—shall the offer be accepted, or shall hesitation and delay increase the difficulties of the purchase which must ultimately be secured?

After another year of agitation and of unexampled progress, your committee resign into your hands the authority which you confided to them. They have exercised that authority with their best discretion, and, as they hope, with satisfaction to you.

The prohibition of the liquor traffic, as a question of social politics, has gradually increased in importance, until it at present engages no small share of the attention of every civilized community. The interest which has for some time been felt to centre in America, and has lately gathered round the agitation of temperance in this country, has spread to the continent of Europe, and it appears not unlikely that some of the continental governments may develop, as they have already adopted, the principles of practical legislation on the subject.

It is not to be expected that a contest of such magnitude, and involving not only so large commercial interests, but so direct an opposition to the selfishness of human nature, can be carried on without vicissitude. This has been fully exemplified during the past year in AMERICA. The elections in the state of MAINE itself,

which were to some extent doubtful at the time of the last meeting of council, resulted in disaster to the cause of prohibition. A party combination, pledged to a "suitable prohibitory law," succeeded in carrying one of stringent *license*. In NEW YORK other difficulties arose. The Supreme Court of that state, upon appeal, decided that the provisions of the law as it stood were unconstitutional—that is to say, that, in its relation to property, it exceeded the powers delegated to the legislature by the written and fundamental constitution. In the present report it will evidently be impossible to follow out into detail the history of the year's agitation in America. The facts will, it is presumed, be familiar to members of this council. It must suffice to remind you that the substantial progress of the cause in the United States continues unchecked. Fresh conquests are constantly achieved and old ones secured and consolidated. It is to this substantial progress that the inquirer should direct his attention, rather than to the fluctuations of casual position. Indeed, it cannot be too often suggested, that the careful Maine-law politician on this side the Atlantic will guard himself against too great exaltation on the one hand, or depression on the other, at the tidings of American success or defeat. The rapidity of party movements in the States, their numerous divisions, the condition of society and its foreign elements, the constant and unforeseen combinations of various political bodies, render it difficult if not impossible to predict the annual course of American legislation. It is only through many changes that a question can there become permanently settled. Thus last year's disaster in Maine was manifestly the result of an unusual and disgraceful coalition. Of course opponents made plentiful use of the so-called repudiation of the law in its parent state, with how little reason the elections just concluded have abundantly testified. These have resulted in the triumph of the Maine-law party by a larger majority than was ever commanded in the state before—in the rejection of the late governor by a majority of 25,000, and in such an emphatic vindication of the popular feeling as to have, in the words of Neal Dow, "crushed out all opposition to the Maine-law in Maine."

In other states similar successes have been gained. New York is busy repairing the leak in its law. Vermont, Massachusetts, Iowa, Connecticut, and the other Maine-law States stand firm on the vantage ground which prohibition affords them.

In NEW BRUNSWICK the law has been repealed. By an arbitrary exercise of prerogative—forcibly reminding one of the unhappy days of the Stuarts—the Lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick dissolved the legislature contrary to the advice of his then ministers. This appeal to a people, excited by the first paroxysm of baffled appetite, and a dexterous complication of temperance with financial questions, resulted in the triumph of the governor's policy. His hostility to the prohibitory law, abundantly evidenced by his despatches to the home government, has been gratified by its de-

struction ; and the province has again been placed under a system of license. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Harrington addressed questions to the government with reference to this matter, the answers to which fully confirmed the impressions derived by your committee from information sent to them direct from the colony.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that the most unscrupulous opponents of prohibition in America dare not venture to leave the trade unshackled. The license which was adopted in Maine, and now exists in New Brunswick, is of a character so stringent, that, administered as laws are in Great Britain, the result would have been the eradication of nine-tenths of the traffic.

In other British provinces, as in CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, and PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, the agitation for a prohibitory law is conducted with vigour and with varying success ; rejected only by very narrow majorities, in some cases actually adopted, but disposed of by some technicality, THE LAW must soon be carried in final triumph.

On the continent of Europe, as has been already indicated, the principle of prohibitory legislation has to a limited extent been acknowledged. In PRUSSIA distillation from grain has been entirely prohibited. SAXONY has thought it needful in self-defence to follow the example. In SWEDEN repressive measures have considerably diminished the manufacture of brandy, *at the same time very considerably augmenting the revenue*. And in NORWAY, in addition to severe restrictions and very heavy imposts on the manufacture and sale of strong drink, the law secures an absolute prohibition of all sale from an early hour on Saturday evening until an advanced hour on Monday morning. The result of these measures has been such as amply to confirm the doctrine promulgated by the Alliance.

Among the troops in the Crimea, also, it was found absolutely needful to adopt principles of prohibition, which, as applied to a distant sphere of operation, were without difficulty advocated by the *Times*.

In GREAT BRITAIN the Alliance agitation has attained a magnitude of which this report must necessarily be a very inadequate exponent. The daily public operations of the Alliance are recorded in the columns of the *Alliance Weekly News*, and to these your committee must refer you. But even these represent only a portion of the labours of your committee. The voluminous correspondence—the private effort—the spread of information—cannot be made public, for their fruits are not of immediate growth. From the various temperance advocates and societies throughout the kingdom the Alliance has also received efficient and independent aid. It is true that individual adherents of the temperance cause conscientiously oppose the Maine-law agitation, and your committee respect their convictions. It is true that, from every consideration of policy and good faith, the voluntary

temperance association should never be suffered to be absorbed or compromised by a political agitation such as the Alliance. But the number of the dissentients bears no proportion to the general body, and it is gratifying to know that while neither before nor after the enactment of a prohibitory law could the inculcation of abstinence as an individual duty be dispensed with, yet the Alliance possesses, in the sympathy and support of the vast majority of temperance reformers, a power which needs only direction and concentration to become almost irresistible.

The past year might, with propriety, be called a year of great successes. The Alliance has never occupied so prominent a position before the public,—it has never exhibited so much powerful energy, or displayed so much vitality, as during the year which has just expired. Its rapid, and, at the same time, steady progress, has been marked and chronicled by its **OPPONENTS**; it is abundantly confirmed by the interest and favour of the **PUBLIC**, and it is acknowledged by the respectful attitude of the **PRESS**.

The efforts put forth by the traffickers, appear to your committee to convey at once warning and encouragement. Emboldened by the success which attended Mr. Berkeley's parliamentary tactics, a fierce onslaught has been attempted on the Scottish Public Houses Act. It is highly to the credit of the Scotch members of the House of Commons that, so far as your committee know, they all refused to dispute with the member for Bristol the laurels of his leadership; and it was only by the kind smile of one or two unimportant English members that the Scottish publicans were saved from despair. Your committee direct your attention to the report presented by the Scottish Licensed Victuallers Defence Association, as an instructive document. It indicates how completely the safety of any measure in Scotland depends on a vigorous agitation in England. The publican's path to Scotland lies through the English boroughs. "If you want reform," said Sir Joshua Walmsley to the publican deputation, "from your Scotch members you will get nothing but candle-ends and cheese-parings; but if you bring on your case well, **WE** will soon get the question settled, if need be, in spite of your Scotch members." That report illustrates, also, how much may be accomplished by a few unscrupulous, yet active partisans; and it serves to remind the friends of social order and morality, that Messrs. Berkeley, Cobbett, Walmsley, &c., *still retain their seats in the House of Commons.*

The English publicans have been directing their attention to several minor grievances—such as Billetting, and the so-called Tippling Act. Their organization has been actively extended, and their aims and policy boldly avowed. Hard pressed on every side, they appear to have found concealment useless; and, abandoning all hope of public sympathy, to have resolved on an appeal to the selfish and unscrupulous interest of their members.

Their reports, quoting the very phrases employed by the Alliance, admit the truth of the charges brought against them;—they confess that their intention is to coerce the members of the legislature, and in all political contests “*to look first to their own interests, and then to extend their influence to the general interests of society in the vote they give.*” Is it tolerable that a franchise, which is publicly prostituted to private, instead of being devoted to general interests, should be left in the hands of a class who so misuse their privilege? But, notwithstanding all their bluster, constant indications have been given of a serious misgiving. The victuallers feel that all is not safe. In their reports, such remarks as the following constantly recur:—“The only question which appears most threatening at present is the Maine Liquor-law.” “These Alliance men must be watched; their object is to pitchfork members into parliament, and to carry their measure by a surprise.”

Within the last few months even plainer acknowledgments have been made of the growing power of the Alliance. “No one,” says a recent report of the Licensed Victuallers, at Bristol, in a doleful appeal for confidence and funds, “No one, who has not acted on the committee and been in correspondence with other towns, can form an idea of the immense undercurrent which is at work seeking to destroy the trade.”

Of Mr. Oliveira, and his attempt to repeat in wine the sad and fatal mistake of the Beer Bill in 1829, your committee have not much to say. As a measure of free trade, he has secured for his plan the nominal adhesion of a formidable array of members of parliament and men of influence; but the active co-operation of these gentlemen appears to be very limited. With the present House of Commons, it is not improbable that Mr. Oliveira may succeed; but a day will come, when the constituencies will rectify the blunder; and even now, much may be expected from an energetic diffusion of information among the members of the legislature.

Such is the position of opponents. If even in this, signs of encouragement may be traced, the sympathy increasingly evinced by the PUBLIC is still more gratifying. An eagerness for information, and an increased willingness to discuss the question on the part of all disinterested classes, have eminently characterized the public operations of the Alliance during the past year. The activity of its agents cannot be too highly praised, and your committee believe that no political agitation, at so early a period of its history, ever excited so much public attention or displayed so much vitality as the Alliance.

In addition to large meetings in various parts of the country, lectures have been delivered, under the auspices of the Alliance and its auxiliaries, in most of the principal towns and villages. The only circumstance which has caused your committee regret

has been their inability adequately to supply *every* demand upon their resources.

During the months of summer an open air campaign was attempted with the most complete success. Large and attentive audiences of all classes, and especially of the industrious operatives, listened with satisfaction to an explanation of the principle of the Alliance, and in most cases accorded to it their unanimous support.

To all the gentlemen,—far too numerous to name in detail,—whose energies have secured the public success of the Alliance—the cheerful acknowledgments of the council are emphatically due.

The number of meetings registered, exclusive of many hundreds held under independent auspices, has been 731, being an average of fourteen per week, or two per day throughout the year, and representing an aggregate attendance of 270,239 persons. This does not include the Annual Summer Fete, which, by the kindness of the Earl of Harrington, was this year again held in the magnificent grounds of Elvaston Castle. This Fete, which extended over two days, was attended by not less than 7000 persons, and resulted in the highest enjoyment to all. It attracted considerable attention from the press, and is especially noticed in the various reports of the Licensed Victuallers' Associations.

During the past year also a systematic personal visitation has been carried out in several of the large towns, especially London, Bristol, and Manchester. The courteous attention which in the majority of cases has been paid to the visiting agent of your Committee, and the results already apparent, afford grounds for belief that a more extended plan might be entered upon with advantage. Such a plan enters into the suggestions to be submitted to the council as regards future agitation.

As indicating the deep hold obtained by the Alliance upon public sympathy, your committee cannot pass over without notice, the great Bazaar which was held in Manchester, in April last. Your committee considered that the Bazaar should be regarded as at once a demonstration of strength and a means of active propagandism. They accordingly resolved to spare no effort or reasonable outlay to render it attractive and successful. The result, while it far exceeded any expectation, amply repaid all their anxiety and trouble. No similar project, with the exception of the great bazaar of the Anti-Corn-Law League, ever created a similar excitement, or resulted in so complete a triumph. The eager interest of the public who crowded the rooms for seven days; the generous support of auxiliaries and friends by contributions and assistance; and the amazing pecuniary results—all impressed the country with a sense of the reality of the Alliance agitation. It would be ungrateful to forget, that to the ladies who were associated with your committee in this work, much of this success was

due. Their zeal was unflagging and their exertions untiring. As a practical appeal to their womanly sympathies—as aiding in the rescue of the suffering and the fallen,—the bazaar afforded a nucleus round which could gather all the grace and influence of female association. Your committee regard as one of the happiest results of this noble effort, the formation of ladies' committees in various parts of the country, which they would fain hope may expand into an organization yet more complete and efficient. Your committee believe that, as a means of agitation alone, the bazaar would have justified every effort and expenditure; but when, in addition to this, a most important pecuniary result was at the same time achieved, it should be ranked as one of the greatest triumphs ever gained in the history of the temperance enterprise. The gross receipts of this bazaar amounting to the large sum of £2,777, arising from contributions sent by friends in all parts of the kingdom, of which we have only space to mention those occupying special stalls. These were—The Potteries, Carlisle, Barnsley, Macclesfield, Bolton, Sheffield, Manchester and Salford, Ipswich, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Rochdale, Colne, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, Edinburgh, Dumfries, Glasgow, Galashiels, Bristol, Preston, Lancaster, Oldham, Darwen, Saddleworth, Birmingham, Leeds, Ironbridge, Liverpool, Sunderland, Newcastle, Wales, Ireland, Isle of Man, &c.

If further reference be needful in illustration of the increasing interest felt in the operations of the Alliance, the activity of the Press will afford ample satisfaction.

In their last report your committee alluded to the arrangements which had then been completed for adjudication upon the proposed Prize Essays. They have now to announce a successful termination to this matter. The number of essays sent in for competition was sixteen—some of them of considerable length. To all of them the adjudicators gave the most careful attention, and after many sittings and much deliberation presented to your committee the following report:—

Manchester, March 24th, 1856.

Gentlemen,—We beg to inform you that we have given careful attention to the Essays on the Prohibition of the Traffic in Intoxicating Drinks, submitted by you to us as adjudicators.

We have received sixteen Essays, between which we have endeavoured to discriminate and to judge in accordance with the terms of competition originally submitted to the public.

We are unanimously of opinion that the Essay which best fulfils these conditions, and which is therefore entitled to the first prize, is the Essay marked Δ .

We are unanimously of opinion that the second prize is due to the Essay marked "Eleutheria," and we further recommend (to express our estimate of the ability and elaboration of argument which characterize it) that an additional sum of twenty pounds should be added to the prize to which this Essay becomes entitled.

We are of opinion that the third prize is due to the Essay bearing the motto 'Salus populi suprema lex.'

We have now to report that upon the opening, in the presence of the Hon. Secretary, the notes marked with the figures and mottos above indicated, we find the names of the successful competitors to be :

1st.—Dr. F. R. Lees, Meanwood, Leeds.

2nd.—Rev. Wm. Buchanan, B.A., Buccleugh Street, Glasgow.

3rd.—Rev. Hy. Tarrant, Rochdale-road, Manchester.—We are, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

WILLIAM M'KERROW, D.D.

BERKELEY ADDISON, M.A.

RICHARD HILDITCH, (Barrister.)

Your committee felt the highest satisfaction with this award, and they immediately agreed to carry out the recommendations of the adjudicators. On discussing the question of publication, your committee resolved to test the public appetite by the issue of the first Prize Essay, with a view not to profit, but to the widest possible dissemination of its contents. They accordingly fixed the price of the volume at so low a figure as to surprise even those engaged in the trade. The estimate formed by your committee of the enthusiasm of their friends was sanguine, but the result of the Prize Essay has taken them by surprise. Every copy of the first edition of eleven thousand was subscribed for, and the amount prepaid, before the work could be issued from the press, and a considerable number of a second edition of the like quantity have been also ordered. This, it must be remembered, has been accomplished without the aid of long advertisements, and altogether independently of the demand to be expected through the ordinary channels of the trade, which will have to be supplied from the second edition. The only machinery employed has been a written notice of the publication forwarded from the offices of the Alliance to the auxiliaries and friends of the movement; and every copy has been dispatched, by the extra exertion of the officers of the Alliance, without any of the usual commission and expenses attendant on general publication. Even had the Essay been a popular work of established reputation—a second *Uncle Tom's Cabin*—such a result would have been satisfactory; but for a calm inquiry into an apparently unpopular subject, it nearly approaches the marvellous. No doubt much is due to the personal esteem felt by every friend of temperance for the author, Dr. Lees, but it must mainly be attributed to a spirit of sound and healthy energy which is indeed cheering.

Your committee are also able to refer with great satisfaction to the *Alliance Weekly News*—the organ of the prohibition movement in this country. Not only have its readers steadily increased, but the paper has been referred to and acknowledged by several of the leading journals. Your committee believe that in general estimation the *Alliance Weekly News* has sustained, during the past year, the character they ventured to give it in their last report—that of the cheapest and best penny weekly newspaper in the kingdom. The circulation has regularly increased—the aggregate number printed having been 794,812 copies.

This, though an enormous mass of Alliance literature, is as nothing in comparison with the circulation which might be attained if every member of council would really devote some energy and time to its development. No real obstacle exists to a circulation of 50,000 copies weekly, if the friends of the cause decide that it shall be reached; and in this case the paper would become a remunerative property. It will be gratifying to you to know, as it is to your committee to state, that, with the exception of the gratuitous circulation, the *Alliance Weekly News* is even now, as nearly as possible, self-supporting. Your committee, deem it a matter of some importance that they have been able to disseminate so much information without any very considerable drain upon the funds.

It must be remembered that while it is very desirable to render the *Alliance Weekly News* as generally interesting as possible, this must always be held in subordination to the one great object of Alliance propagandism. Hence there have been, and must be, many features in the paper to distinguish it from ordinary journals. Thus the "Liquor List"—a sad and mournful catalogue—and certainly to be read with pain rather than pleasure, cannot be over-estimated as a means of arousing the slumbering conscience. It is impossible to suppose that the publication in one year of more than two thousand instances of the fatal ruin and disaster wrought by drink can fail in its effect. Indeed, the happiest results have been already perceived. It was to this feature of the news that Mr. Whitehurst, the ex-solicitor to the victuallers, attributed that change in his views which he has had the manliness to avow; and your committee have reason to believe that a similar interest has been excited in the minds of several members of the legislature.

The position occupied by the *Alliance Weekly News*, is the more satisfactory in view of the attempt made by Mr. Berkeley to crush and destroy it. The particulars of this attempt may be briefly referred to.

The bill carried through parliament by Mr. Wilson Patten, was the result of a compromise, which he believed himself compelled to make with the representatives of the licensed victuallers. No sooner had the measure been agreed to, however, than dissatisfaction spread through every branch of the trade. A proof was at once furnished of the folly of any compromise with opponents so unscrupulous. In defiance of every principle of honour and good faith, the licensed victuallers immediately set to work to obstruct and to render nugatory the measure to which they had just assented. In this emergency they waited on Mr. Berkeley, the member for Bristol. Mr. Berkeley himself described this interview, in a speech delivered by him at the second anniversary dinner of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, Bristol. Mr. Berkeley said, that after Wilson Patten's Bill had passed the second reading, he had been waited on by a deputation, but that being "the eleventh hour," no

successful opposition could then be offered to the bill. He (Mr. Berkeley) believed the words he used to the deputation were, "If nobody else comes forward I will have a shy at it." This, it will be seen, was just *before* Wilson Patten's Bill became law, and, therefore, *before* it had gone into effect. Mr. Berkeley's opposition, therefore, which was aroused by this deputation, was not the result of any experience of the measure. He opposed it without trial, and stood pledged against it, without regard to its results. From this period, the correspondence of Mr. Berkeley with the publicans was constant and intimate. On the 20th February, 1855, immediately after the meeting of parliament, Mr. Berkeley, in his place in parliament, inquired of the government whether they intended to do anything in reference to the act, and received a reply that it was not the intention of government to repeal it. As a matter of parliamentary tactics Mr. Berkeley then recommended to the publicans the appointment of a select committee. On the 23rd of April, Mr. Berkeley having in the meantime given notice of motion for committee, a meeting of delegates was held in Mr. Painter's public-house, Bridge-street, Westminster, which resulted in the appointment of a deputation to consult with Mr. Berkeley. The deputation waited on Mr. Berkeley, in the lobby of the House of Commons. "A long desultory conversation ensued, after which Mr. Berkeley advised the delegates to confer among themselves, and to consider well the course which would be most beneficial for them to pursue. *He would postpone for a week his motion for a select committee*; in the meantime, it would be to the interest of the trade to hold meetings, and confer generally upon the most available course to pursue." Eventually Mr. Berkeley's advice was accepted, and on the 26th of June, 1855, his motion for a select committee was agreed to by the House of Commons—Mr. Cobbett, the seconder, having remarked that the country should know that no legislation could be attempted that session. Mr. Berkeley became chairman of that committee. The evidence received was, with one exception, *metropolitan*. The *facts* deposed to were almost uniformly favourable to Wilson Patten's Act; the *opinions* elicited in some cases against it. The evidence suggested by the friends of Wilson Patten's Act was not taken by the committee. The enquiry was abruptly closed on the motion of Mr. Cobbett. A report was presented, which was *avowedly incomplete*,—and legislation was immediately proceeded with. As soon as the New Beer Bill had been carried through the House of Commons it was hurried through the House of Lords, the standing orders being set aside for the purpose, and Mr. Berkeley headed a deputation of licensed victuallers to Lord Granville, the President of the Privy Council, to secure his support for the measure. This conduct on the part of Mr. Berkeley excited the liveliest indignation among all classes of religious and benevolent men.

The editor of the *Alliance Weekly News* did not hesitate to

comment upon Mr. Berkeley in terms, as your committee then thought and still think, of well-merited severity. Correspondence flowed in from all quarters, and there could be no doubt that the *Alliance Weekly News* expressed the sentiments of the entire temperance public. For some time Mr. Berkeley affected to treat the Alliance with contempt—defending himself in speeches unrivalled for scurrility, and dignifying the *Alliance Weekly News* by the title of “The Penny Squirt.” Your committee were therefore somewhat astonished at receiving an intimation that he had commenced an action for libel against so contemptible an antagonist. The libel as set forth in the declaration consisted of eight passages, which had been collected in the course of a complete investigation of the file of the paper. Of these eight only two were editorial, or from Alliance documents; five were extracts or letters which appeared in other papers; and one was a letter from a London correspondent. It is, of course, impossible to do more here than refer to this declaration, which appears at length in the *Alliance Weekly News*, of February 23rd, 1856. The brief analysis given, however, will render evident two facts:—1st. That the *Alliance Weekly News*, if libellous, was not more so than other leading newspapers—*e. g.* the *Record*, the influential organ of evangelical episcopacy, the *Leeds Mercury*, the *Bolton Chronicle*, the *Christian Cabinet*, &c., from which the extracts in question were made;—and 2nd. That the *Alliance Weekly News* was selected as the special object of attack. It is also worthy of note that any responsibility attaching to your committee in regard to expressions used with reference to Mr. Berkeley must be shared by yourselves; one of the strongest points in the alleged libel consisting of a passage from the annual report unanimously adopted at the last meeting of General Council.

Your committee felt that the principal disaster to be feared in this unexpected dilemma, was the absorption of the funds of the Alliance into comparatively useless channels. They determined, regarding the question as one rather belonging to the temperance and religious public, than to a Maine-law Alliance as such, to appeal to the various societies throughout the kingdom. That appeal was nobly responded to. The thanks of your committee cannot be too emphatically expressed to those friends who, by rallying round the Alliance at this time, at once presented a bold and united front, the recollection of which still daunts its opponents; and at the same time discharged every cost of the emergency, without the necessity of drawing upon the general funds of the association.

Up to the very moment of trial your committee hoped to be able, by laying the facts before the jury, to justify the course they had taken. Counsel, however, in the exercise of their duty, pointed out that, in law at least, no facts could justify an imputation of corrupt *motive*, and that such a charge might be constructively made out from the London letter last quoted. With great

reluctance, and only at the almost peremptory instance of the leading counsel, a consent was given for a nominal verdict, and the offensive imputation withdrawn, still, however, reserving intact the whole statement of facts upon which an opinion should be based. This verdict was not, in the eye of the law, a defeat. Sir Frederic Thesiger, as counsel, no doubt exercised his best discretion; but your committee do not hesitate to avow, that they shared in the disappointment with which the result was received by the other friends of the cause. They felt that the position of the Alliance was open to misrepresentation, and that an expected opportunity had in some way eluded their grasp.

But the glorious success of the bazaar which immediately followed—the activity of agitation—and the splendid triumphs of the last few months, have fully sufficed to obliterate such a feeling.

Your committee now believe that to have forced on what was, after all, a subordinate personal question, with unwilling, uninterested, and partially informed counsel, before a court incensed and hostile at so flagrant a breach of ordinary legal etiquette, would have been injudicious, and might have alarmed and intimidated the cautious and thoughtful men who have since become attached to the movement.

There can be no doubt that the Berkeley action was a dangerous ordeal to pass through. Thanks to the generous confidence of the friends of the Alliance it *has* been passed through with benefit rather than injury; and the Alliance Defence Fund will stand a memento of the power and clasticity of the temperance cause, long after the member for Bristol, his vagaries, and his casket of gold, have been forgotten.

The distribution of tracts and other documents has not been neglected, and has formed a prominent feature in the visitation already referred to. Your committee do not estimate the value of literature by the number of its pages or the weight of its paper; but in accordance with established precedent, they have to report that they have, during the year, circulated Alliance literature to the extent of 33¼ tons, which is but a portion of the literature required and supported by the rising Maine-law sentiment of the country.

The publication by the *Times* of a correspondence between Lord Stanley and the Honorary Secretary, appears to have awakened the press of the country to a knowledge of the existence of the United Kingdom Alliance. A perfect hurricane of leading articles has been the result. Some of these have been but feeble repetitions of the old and oft-refuted arguments, but the leading opposition appears to resolve itself into one of two methods,—the writer, admitting the soundness of Alliance arguments, either denies the facts on which they are based, or betakes himself to fun. “We believe that the quiet unseen good of the drinking system preponderates over the noisy obtrusive evil,” says the

Manchester Guardian. "The question may be defended for ever, the only answer is—impossible," says the *Liverpool Mercury*, repeating the *Times*.

In a report it is evident that your committee cannot enter into a controversial discussion, but it may at least be said that in this attitude of the press great progress is visible. The question is now referred to the tribunal of public opinion,—a tribunal to which the Alliance has always appealed. "Show the necessity for such interference, and concentrate your public opinion," is now the language of the press, "and no obstacle can be raised, no sound opposition can be offered, to your ultimate aims." It is precisely for these purposes that the Alliance organization exists; and there can be no doubt that at the safe time the press (such part of it at least as is honest) will join in the jubilant chorus and usher in the day of triumph. Even now, honour should be paid to whom honour is due. The *Watchman*, a paper understood to represent that portion of the Wesleyan body who adhere to the Conference discipline, has just issued an article which, for grasp and appreciation of the subject, has never been equalled in journals independent of the Alliance.

"Suppose," says the Editor, "after ably reviewing the various opposing arguments, 'we were actually put under the Maine-law, would the balance at the year's end be one of profit or loss? Would 'merry England' be less merry thenceforward? In the first place this law, or one equivalent to it, would remove temptation, and hinder perhaps half a hundred millions sterling from being every year squandered in an unproductive and, for the most part, criminal and destructive expenditure; it would make ten thousand gin-haunted homes the abodes of the spirit of industry and peace; brighten the dawn of every Sabbath morning; prolong the life of numberless individuals; prevent the population at large from becoming deteriorated by a progeny afflicted with alcohol-tainted organizations; and, finally, would save souls from death and hide a multitude of sins. The object seems to us worth almost any price. There would be at first a loss to the revenue, but that is a secondary consideration, and would be speedily made good by the increased value of the national industry, the addition to the public resources of the food consumed by the distilleries, and the outlay of a people enriched by temperance. The direction of this new movement towards its end is to be parallel with the enlightened opinion and will of the people themselves; it is not to be attained by what is called 'class legislation,' but by a popular impulse. We may therefore foresee that the path will be a difficult and long one; but any progress, and even the attempt at progress, must have a beneficial influence. That is the conviction which has prompted us to write these paragraphs; and the success which has been won in half a score of the American States, leaves the advocates of this social reform not without a good hope of gaining some substantial and beneficent triumph even on our side of the Atlantic."

But still further, in the ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS during the past year, landmarks have been erected which may serve to register progress. In many instances the municipal elections of 1855 were contested on Maine-law principles, in some cases successfully, in all with very satisfactory indications of

public support. There can be no doubt that, as preparatory to the political contests which must soon test the power of the Alliance, the attention of members may very usefully be directed to the purification of municipal and other public offices from the influence of the traffic.

The results also of recent licensing sessions have demonstrated the growth of public sentiment. Your committee do not regard the system of license with any satisfaction, except for the slight check it affords to increase of drinking facilities; nor do they consider it the province of the Alliance directly to interfere in its administration; but they plainly see that if well watched by the temperance men of the country, an important service may be rendered in this field. Every public-house is a voting qualification and a centre of pothouse political intrigue. Hence every license withdrawn or withheld is the loss of a voting qualification to the traffickers, and so a gain to the Alliance. As a political weapon, therefore, good and legitimate use may be made of the license system. With this view, it is a matter for congratulation that in many large towns, as Manchester, Salford, Bolton, Cardiff, and—thanks to the indomitable spirit of the mayor—we may add, Carlisle, licenses have been refused, and in others sparingly granted. In Bristol, where, a short time since, a memorial was insolently refused by the magistrates, not only was a deputation patiently heard and even supported by one of the magistrates, but, with the exception of one, all licenses were refused. It is also pleasing to record that in his last charge to the grand jury of his borough, the recorder of Newcastle pointedly referred to the Alliance controversy, and illustrated its importance by painful cases then to be brought forward.

And in addition to his able vindication of the charge referred to in his last report, Mr. Hill, the recorder of Birmingham, has shown his unflinching attachment to Alliance principles, by his speech in support of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, in Birmingham, last week. "Amongst the most fearful and irresistible (temptations) which beset them, were the 1,500 public-houses, (cheers) the 308 taverns, the 321 gin-shops, the 871 beer-houses—the *authorized temptations offered by the legislature to crime*. (Renewed cheers). He spoke in the presence of members of both houses of parliament, and he affirmed that these fifteen hundred dens of temptation, which these great men suffered to be opened, lest the criminal who persevered in his reformation should retire to some quarter of the town to escape temptation, were the main sources of crime. They suffered any street and any alley to contain one or other of these plague spots. *Whatever door was shut against the criminal, the door of the public-house was always open*. Whatever guilt he might be convicted of, so long as he had the smallest of her Majesty's coins in his possession, the legislature furnished him with temptations, which would cast him back again

into vicious habits. (Cheers).” This sentiment of the learned recorder was subsequently endorsed by Lord Lyttelton and Sir John Pakington.

During the last session of parliament, Mr. Brady, the member for Leitrim, attempted, on behalf of the publicans of Ireland, to repeat the performances of the member for Bristol. As already indicated, your committee do not regard the mere question of license or restriction, especially as regards Sunday trading, as so much the business of the Alliance as of the temperance and religious public generally; but in conjunction with the Scottish Association for the Suppression of Drunkenness, your committee did not hesitate to call the attention of auxiliaries and friends to the Spirit Trade (Ireland) Bill. They recommended personal communication from constituents to their respective members: and it is gratifying to know that these suggestions, as promptly and fully acted upon as the limited time would allow, were not without their result. Whether from the growth of sound conviction, as may be hoped, or from the greater wariness of members of the House of Commons, which might be expected after the exposure made by the Alliance of the parliamentary system of the publicans; the bill in its independent form, though endorsed by Mr. Berkeley, did not find much favour. With a characteristic manœuvre, Mr. Brady then endeavoured to tack his bill on to the Dublin Police Bill, which was at that time before the house. Fortunately, in this attempt, the honourable member outwitted himself. By confining the operation of his bill to a special locality, Mr. Brady rendered it, according to parliamentary practice, a private bill. The Dublin Police Bill, being a government measure, was by the same practice a public bill. The two could not be treated alike, and, heedless of his protestations, the House of Commons suffered Mr. Brady to go to the wall. Your committee direct your attention to this circumstance, not merely as indicating an improvement in the feeling of the House of Commons, but as proving the necessity of constant watchfulness and of instant and energetic action on the part of friends of the Alliance when called upon in an emergency.

The heights of science itself have not been unattempted. At the meeting of the British Association, lately held at Cheltenham, papers by the Rev. J. Clay and others, bearing on intemperance, were submitted to the statistical section, and discussed by some of the most prominent members. At the Assembly of the Reformatory Union in Bristol, graced by an eloquent address from its president, Lord Stanley,—a contribution by Mr. Handel Cossham was added to the valuable literature of the question. But perhaps one of the most important events which have transpired since the commencement of the Alliance agitation, has been the “*Congress International de Bienfaisance*,” which was lately held at Brussels. The thanks of every friend of social reform must be given to M.

Ducpetiaux, the secretary, Inspector of the Belgian Prisons, and of Beneficent Institutions, who by his energetic devotion secured for the question of temperance a prominent place in the programme of this Congress. Your committee did not hesitate to delegate to this Congress a numerous and competent deputation, and the result proved that they had not overrated its importance. The list of the members who attended the assembly will be found in the *Alliance Weekly News* of September 27th.

That list contains the names of special representatives from five continental governments, Saxony, Austria, Norway, Denmark, and Switzerland.

There may also be found inscribed the names of some illustrious Englishmen, of deputies from the scientific and political societies of France, and of the most famous philanthropists of Europe. Graced by the literary genius of Frederika Bremer, and honoured by the presence of the King of the Belgians, the congress may not inadequately be regarded as an international parliament. Its sittings were regularly attended by the Belgian ministers and the most honourable and distinctive hospitality was shown by the government to every member.

For the first time in such an assembly was the prohibition of the traffic in strong drink entertained as a measure of practical legislation. It was not to be expected that a proposition so absolute should meet with immediate assent. But it was evident from the interest excited, and from the eager desire for information and for authoritative documents, that the importance of the question was recognised. On all hands arose the complaint that strong drink was impeding all benevolent effort. "My experience," said M. Ducpetiaux in conversation, "extends now over a quarter of a century, and I can emphatically declare that four-fifths of the crime and misery with which, in my public and private capacity, I have come in contact, has been the result of drink." It is true that the difference of manners and of climate disguises from the superficial observer on the continent such disgusting intoxication as prevails in this country; it is true that there, as here, some men, rendered callous by custom, sacrifice everything to commercial profit, and declare the wine of the continent the parent of sobriety. It is idle to deny, however—it is well known to every thoughtful man; it is recognized by their governments—that drink is the curse of those countries, as it is of Great Britain; that an increasing appetite may be seen for alcohol in its strongest forms, and that brandy and strong beers *are driving out of consumption* the less intoxicating beverage. To such an extent is this the case, that the horror of brandy-drinking, which filled the minds of the earnest social reformers of the congress, contributed the chief obstacle to the full apprehension of Alliance *total* prohibition. The practical results of this congress your committee regard as most important. No vote was taken upon the question, since it

was felt that to urge an assembly of such a character to an inconsiderate decision would be injudicious. Several original papers were prepared and laid before the congress, and a very complete report or resumé of the suggestions made in the original programme was considered and brought forward by a special sub-commission. All these were received by the congress and ordered to be printed—the special attention of members being directed to them, with a view to a full discussion at the next assembly. Thus the facts on which the Alliance bases its appeal, and the principal arguments by which it defends its position, will be circulated in the report of the proceedings of this congress—a report which was referred to by the Belgian Minister of the Interior, as certain to constitute “a manual of statesmanship for all the governments of Europe.”

In its own internal organization, the Alliance has also exhibited remarkable progress. The number of registered and paying members is 29,736; and this, of course, represents only a very small proportion of those who sympathise and act with the association, who have not registered themselves, or subscribed directly to its funds.

The number of auxiliaries is 132, some of them of the greatest value and assistance; and though others are not so active or persistent in their efforts as your committee would desire, it is confidently hoped that the plans to be submitted for your adoption, by securing the periodical visitation of auxiliaries, may be productive of essential service. In addition to the gratification which must be felt at the progress of the agitation, the healthy financial condition of the Alliance is to your committee a source of the liveliest satisfaction. It is needless to remind the council that the pecuniary responsibilities of the movement attach exclusively to the Executive Committee; but it will not be the less pleasing to remark that *every liability arising from the past year's extensive agitation has been discharged*, and that a balance of cash still remains available of £997 odd.

A reference to the account of receipts and disbursements will furnish all information.

But even here, in the flush of success and of hopeful anticipations, your committee claim your deepest sympathies.

During the past year the Alliance has suffered the loss of tried and valued friends, in the decease of John Ridley, Rev. Evan Davies, James Metivier, Rev. W. Robertshaw, N. Albright, and Alderman Evans; and your committee have been called on to follow to the grave their beloved friend and fellow-labourer—the treasurer, Nathaniel Card. He, who, with benevolent enthusiasm and open-handed liberality, fostered and matured the first public efforts of this now great movement, has not survived to witness more than an earnest of success. Nathaniel Card needs no tablet to record his name, nor any epitaph to recount his virtues. Here, in the midst of that Alliance which he founded, an Alliance bound

together by no selfish interest, but by high and holy motives of duty,—here may it be appropriately said of him, as of the architect who rests beneath the shelter of his noblest work, “*Si monumentum quaeris circumspice.*”

Gentlemen, the success of the past must only be an incentive to exertion in the future. It must never be forgotten that selfishness and appetite constitute formidable enemies to moral advancement; and that as the progress of the Alliance more and more circumscribes the limits of their stronghold in the traffic, the fiercer will become the contest and the more devoted must be the courage of their opponents. With this view your committee have considered many suggestions for future and extended operations, and some which they deem important will be submitted for your consideration.

Your committee have already indicated the pleasure with which they welcomed the assistance of the LADIES in the late bazaar. It will be one of the objects followed by your committee next year, if supported by the council, to develop a more complete and extended system of organization among the women of England. The main feature of such an organization should be, it appears to your committee, a systematic plan of domestic visitation, especially among the middle and higher classes. Much has been eloquently said and written with reference to woman's social mission. Here is a sphere singularly appropriate—a work which must commend itself to every womanly sympathy. To enlist the influence of their sex on behalf of sorrow and suffering—to raise the degraded and fallen, and to stem the tide of misery and ruin—to emancipate their poorer sisters from tyranny which benumbs the heart and makes the conscience reckless—surely here is a motive which may quicken every pulse, and round which may gather a real sisterhood of mercy:

It has long been a source of deep anxiety to your committee to secure the zealous co-operation of MINISTERS OF RELIGION. It has been felt that in a work, the principal difficulty of which is not to convince the judgment, but to arouse the conscience and to awaken a sense of personal responsibility, no agency can be substituted for that of the Christian teacher. It is already evident that many earnest-minded men are not indifferent to the important subject of popular intemperance. It would be strange if it were otherwise. The constant obstacle presented by the traffic in strong drink to every religious effort must afford daily cause for sorrow to every truly conscientious minister. It is thought that advantage should be taken of this general feeling of sympathy and desire for information to promote a general conference of ministers of religion, to be held in Manchester in the ensuing spring, to consider the special religious bearings of the traffic in strong drink. Such a project has already received the cordial sanction of some of the most active ministerial friends of the cause. The management of

such an assembly must of course be left in unfettered freedom in the hands of the ministers themselves, but your committee conceive that an important service will be rendered by affording all possible facility and aid for the development of this scheme.

Your committee have also thought it right, while maintaining the independent basis of the Alliance, and avoiding any absorption of temperance societies into political action, to solicit the co-operation of these societies by subscription, affording to each such assistance, in the way of prohibition lectures or publications, as they may reasonably desire. This appeal appears likely to meet with a most gratifying response.

In addition to these future operations, your committee have considered plans for extended organization, which will be presented to the council for discussion. The efforts of the Alliance, although extensive and highly successful, have been wanting in that concentration and compactness which are necessary at once to *sustain* the activity aroused by the Alliance agents, and to secure reliable and permanent political strength. By a division of the country into districts or circuits—a superintendent directing his attention exclusively to one moderately extensive sphere of labour, will be able to aid and assist each locality. Your committee also regard the early transmission of all local intelligence as of primary importance, so as to enable them promptly to decide upon any requisite movement. At present, the first intelligence received is from the local press, long after the opportunity for action has passed away.

For these and other obvious reasons, your committee urge not merely full and favourable consideration of the plans submitted, but active and zealous co-operation in carrying them into practical effect.

It must be remembered, that opposed to the Alliance is a powerful and unscrupulous *political* combination, which can be fully met only on its own ground. The ultimate battle-field of prohibition will be the hustings and the polling-booth. With a voting power equal to one-fifth of the boroughs of the kingdom directly in the hands of the traffic, the constituencies of this country groan under a tyranny more degrading than any other ever recorded in history. No effort must be spared to secure their emancipation. The members of the Alliance must, if they are consistent, regard this question as involving every consideration of political and social liberty. They must neglect no opportunity, and omit no precaution. The registration courts are open to their efforts, and the freedom of the platform is common to all. It may perhaps be desirable shortly to consider the propriety of forming committees to promote and superintend the political and municipal registration of members of the Alliance. The subject is, of course, too extensive to discuss in this place; but your Committee believe that many earnest men, from want of knowledge of the technicalities of the law, suffer a franchise to be lost which might be made useful in a great and glorious cause.

Your committee, also, most earnestly direct your attention to the efficient aid which may be rendered to the Alliance by the LOCAL PRESS. Few respectable journals—if any—will refuse, when properly approached, to insert authentic information; or even, at times, to discuss the principles of the Alliance. As an example of what may be done, your committee refer with pleasure to the efforts of some of their own auxiliaries, and of one or two active friends in Ireland.

Gentlemen, some of the plans suggested by your committee are now before you. It is for you to determine with how much efficiency they shall be carried out. Large funds will be required, and no Bazaar is in prospect to supply the need. The success of the Alliance in the next year's campaign must depend on the liberal subscriptions of its members. The balance now available will soon be absorbed, and nothing but a self-sacrificing effort can meet the emergency. The funds of the Alliance are watched with jealous eye by its opponents, as the measure of its future activity and usefulness. It will be for you to declare what shall be its position.

Surely the object sought is worthy of every generous sentiment. It is not the interest of a few, but the happiness and salvation of the many. It may be that the path to its full attainment will be long and difficult, but whatever may be the ulterior result—one has been realised already, it is the profound emotion excited by the assembly of so many good and eminent men, gathered together in pious devotion to the great cause of humanity. That day *will* come, so eloquently referred to by the president of the Brussels congress, when each nation shall render account, "and testify to that which has been done, and even to that which has been neglected to be done, for her own improvement and the happiness of her millions."

APPENDIX.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL,

Held in the NEW FREE TRADE HALL, Manchester, October 22, 1856.

Moved by ROBERT CHARLETON, Esq., of Bristol; seconded by Mr. Councillor BARLOW, of Bolton:—

“That the report now read be received and adopted, and with the accounts be printed and circulated, at the discretion of the Executive Committee.”

Moved by WILLIAM SLATER, Esq., of Carlisle; seconded by BENJAMIN WILSON, Esq., of Mirfield:—

“That the following be the list of officers of the Alliance for the ensuing year, with power to add to their number; and that the President and Vice-Presidents be *ex-officio* members of the executive:—See list of Officers given on the title-page.

Moved by J. M. M'CULLOCH, Esq., of Dumfries, M.D.; seconded by RICHARD ALLEN, Esq., of Dublin:—

“That this Council earnestly recommends each member to aid the executive in obtaining the fullest dissemination of the principles of the Alliance by means of the press. That systematic efforts be made in every locality to circulate the Alliance Prize Essay, especially amongst members of Parliament, magistrates, ministers of religion, and all persons of public station and influence. That the circulation of the *Alliance Weekly News* be promoted by every possible means, and that especial attention be given by members of council and other active friends of the movement, to their local newspapers, with a view to securing their influence in aid of the Alliance, and procuring the circulation of Alliance intelligence, by means of advertisements, leading articles, paragraphs, reports, letters, and other suitable communications.”

Moved by Mr. Alderman G. W. HARRISON, of Wakefield; seconded by WILLIAM JANSON, Esq., of Tottenham:—

“That it appears desirable that organization be attempted on a more complete scale, so as to bring the principles of the Alliance before the entire country. That, with this view, the whole of England be apportioned into districts. That over each of these districts a general superintending agent be appointed, to be paid out of central funds, and that he be responsible to the central executive for collection of subscriptions, for activity of auxiliaries, and for the general progress of the agitation within his district; that he visit all parts of his district regularly; and, as an important branch of his duty, watch and report from time to time all matters of local interest, and especially all favourable opportunities for advancing the principles of the Alliance by an extra effort in some locality—as in the case of Parliamentary vacancies or periods of public excitement. That competent and sufficient agency be also employed in Scotland, in Wales, and in Ireland, and that the members of this council pledge themselves to aid the executive committee in the development of these operations.”

Moved by Rev. W. M'KERROW, D.D., of Manchester; seconded by the Hon. and Rev. LELAND NOEL:—

“That it is of primary importance to interest and arouse, on behalf of the movement, the religious sentiment which pervades British society. That with this view, the Executive Committee be requested to co-operate with the friends of the movement in various localities in aiding the proposed conference of ministers of religion to be held in Manchester about April next.”

Moved by Rev. H. GALE, B.C.L.; seconded by Mr. Alderman HARVEY, Salford:—

“That it is desirable to form an organisation of ladies on behalf of the Alliance, for the purpose of adopting systematic plans of domestic visitation among the middle and higher classes, holding Ladies' Meetings, and in other ways developing the purposes of the agitation.”

Moved by JOSEPH THORP, Esq., of Halifax; seconded by JOHN DAVIE, Esq., of Dunfermline :—

“That while rejoicing in the harmony existing between the various Temperance Associations and the Alliance, this Council is of opinion that it is important to preserve the distinct character of the two movements, so as not to compromise the Temperance Societies by drawing upon them the odium of political prejudice. That the executive be requested to instruct the agents of the Alliance in every way to encourage temperance efforts; and that Temperance Societies be invited to co-operate with the Alliance, by independent subscription or active assistance.”

Moved by J. SIMPSON, Esq., J.P., of Accrington; seconded by SAMUEL ELLIOTT, Esq., of Liskeard :—

“That in order to enable the executive adequately to carry out the plans and operations already suggested, this council recommends *increased pecuniary liberality to the friends of the cause*, and that a subscription list be forthwith opened for this purpose.”*

Moved by Dr. F. R. LEES, of Leeds; seconded by Rev. F. BISHOP; supported by the Hon. Judge MARSHALL, of Nova Scotia :—

“That this Council hails with feelings of enthusiasm the triumphant issue of the recent election in the State of Maine, not merely on account of its actual result, but as a still further evidence that, however the great cause may be temporarily overcast by political or selfish intrigue, its course will always be onwards, being sustained by the true and earnest affection of the vast body of American people.”

Moved by JOHN GUEST, Esq., of Rotherham; seconded by the Rev. PHILIP CARPENTER, of Warrington :—

“That the thanks of the Council be presented to the Executive Committee for the past year, for their services in conducting the operations of the movement.”

Moved by CHARLES DARBY, Esq., of Wrexham; seconded by SAMUEL POPE, Esq. :—

“That the best thanks of the Council be tendered to the President of the Alliance, Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., for his services to the movement during the past year, and for his able and courteous conduct in the chair during the present meeting of council.”

Moved by RICHARD ALLEN, Esq., of Dublin; seconded by the Rev. H. GALE :—

“That the warm and cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to our Honorary Secretary, Samuel Pope, for his warm, active and highly valuable services in promoting the interests of the United Kingdom Alliance.”

RESOLUTIONS

Unanimously adopted at the AGGREGATE MEETING, held in the FREE TRADE HALL, Manchester, October 22nd, 1856.

SIR GEORGE STRICKLAND, BART., M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

Moved by SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, Bart., President of the Alliance; seconded by R. ELLIOTT, Esq., M.D., Mayor of Carlisle; supported by JAMES SIMPSON, Esq., J.P., Accrington :—

“That this Meeting, thoroughly convinced that vice and drunkenness exist in proportion to the extent of the traffic in strong drink, rejoices in every effort to diminish and destroy a trade so inimical to social order and happiness.”

Moved by J. M. McCULLOCH, Esq., M.D., of Dumfries; seconded by SAMUEL POPE, Hon. Sec., Manchester :—

“That to neglect such a source of calamity and crime as the traffic in strong drink—much more to license and sanction it—seems indeed the most monstrous dereliction of the duty of a State—a virtual abandonment of its organic and essential functions.”

* See list of subscriptions promised at meeting of Council, page 23.

Moved by F. R. LEES, Esq., Ph. D., Leeds; seconded by LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., M.P., Liverpool :—

"That, having regard to the essential nature of the evil of drunkenness, and in view of the failure of all merely palliative efforts, this Meeting declares its conviction that no legislation can be permanently satisfactory which does not involve the principle of total prohibition of the traffic in strong drink."

RESOLUTION

Of the Executive on the Decease of NATHANIEL CARD, Esq., the Founder and Treasurer of the UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

The following resolution, adopted unanimously at a special meeting of the Executive committee, on Monday, March 24th, 1856, records the feelings of those who have been associated officially with Mr. CARD in promoting the interests of the Alliance :—

"That this committee, having heard with profound sorrow of the decease of Nathaniel Card, the treasurer of the Alliance, desire at once to express their sympathy with his mourning family, and to record their own sense of bereavement in the loss of a beloved fellow-labourer. Owing its origin to his philanthropy, and much of its progress to his devoted and self-denying zeal, the Alliance is itself a monument to Nathaniel Card. His name will be historically associated with the great cause which he loved, while his true goodness and private worth have embalmed his memory among his friends."

LIST OF NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Subscription List opened at the Meeting of Council contained the following amounts :—			
Balance, Cash in hand, Oct. 1st, 1856	£997	7	6
Amount received for last year's promises	41	0	0
Revelyan, Sir W., Bt., Wallington	300	0	0
(or £500 if one other will give the same)			
Atan, Joseph, Bristol	200	0	0
Auing, Wm., Glasgow	200	0	0
Impson, James, J. P., Accrington	200	0	0
Charleton, R., Bristol	100	0	0
Lawson, Sir Wilfred, Bart.	100	0	0
Uppe, Charles, Mere, Wilts	100	0	0
Iope, John, Edinburgh	100	0	0
Heyworth, Lawrence, M.P.	100	0	0
Harvey, Wm., and Sons, Salford ..	50	0	0
Harbour, Robert, Manchester	50	0	0
Priestman, J. Bradford	50	0	0
Hucker, Joseph, J.P., Pavenham, Bury	50	0	0
Hence and Dixon, Manchester...	50	0	0
Hanson, William, Tottenham	50	0	0
Harrison, G.W., Alderman, Wakefield	50	0	0
Alexander, R.D., Ipswich (Tracts)	20	0	0
Ellis, Dr., Richmond, Surrey ...	20	0	0
Richardson, T., Shotley Bridge...	20	0	0
Clark, Cyrus and James	20	0	0
Allen, Richard, Dublin	20	0	0
Legg, Thomas, Manchester	10	10	0
Whitehead, P., Rawtenstall	10	0	0
Dawbarn, R., Wisbech	10	0	0
Backhouse, Wm., Shotley Bridge ..	10	0	0
Copp, Robert, Farnworth	10	0	0
Crabtree, H. Manchester	10	0	0
Guest, John, Rotherham	10	0	0
Cotterell, J. H., Bath	£10	0	0
Hicks, William, Plymouth	10	0	0
Stephenson, Miss A., Ipswich ...	10	0	0
Gale, Rev. Henry, B.C.L.	10	0	0
Bowly, S., Gloucester	10	0	0
Hay, R. Perth	10	0	0
Darby, Charles, Wrexham	10	0	0
Slater, William, Carlisle	10	0	0
A Working Man (if needed, another)	5	5	0
Whitehead, J. B., Rawtenstall...	5	0	0
Ellis, J., Letterfract	5	0	0
Brodie, Wm., Bellhaven, Dunbar ..	5	0	0
Saunders, E., Bath	5	0	0
Wigham, Henry, Dublin	5	0	0
Franks, Moses, Heckington	5	0	0
Gaskill, James, Manchester	5	0	0
Barlow, Mr. Councillor, Bolton...	5	0	0
M'Culloch, James Murray, M.D., Dumfries	5	0	0
Haigh, William, Huddersfield ...	5	0	0
Wigham, John R., Dublin	5	0	0
Petrie, Joseph, Rochdale	5	0	0
Mason, P. H. J., B.M.F., Manchester	5	0	0
Saunders, W., Woodlands, Bath...	5	0	0
Oldham, Alderman, Macclesfield	5	0	0
Isaac, J. C., Liskeard	5	0	0
Elliott, Samuel, Liskeard	5	0	0
Marshall, Hon. Judge, Nova Scotia	5	0	0
Smaller Amounts	79	13	3
Subscriptions from Temperance Societies	67	2	0
<hr/>			
£3,280 17 9			

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart., Wal-				Davie, John, Dunfermline..	5	0	0
lington	100	0	0	Dixon, Henry, Manchester.....	5	0	0
Exrs. of late R. Barrett, Croydon	100	0	0	Ellis, James, Letterfract.....	5	0	0
Charleton, Robert, Bristol.....	100	0	0	Franks, Moses, Heckington.....	5	0	0
Eaton, Joseph, Bristol	100	0	0	Gaskill, James, Manchester.....	5	0	0
Hope, John, W. S., Edinburgh...	100	0	0	Haigh, William, Huddersfield....	5	0	0
Priestman, John, Bradford.....	100	0	0	Hicks, William, Plymouth.....	5	0	0
Simpson, Jas. J.P., Accrington..	100	0	0	Howard, Elizabeth, Tottenham ...	5	0	0
Euing, William, Glasgow	50	0	0	Mason, P. H. J. B. M. F., Man-			
Harvey, Wm., & Sons, Salford ...	50	0	0	chester.....	5	0	0
Janson, William, Tottenham	50	0	0	Martindale, Senhouse, Liverpool ..	5	0	0
Harrison, Alderman, Wakefield...	31	10	0	Mounsey, John, Jun., Sunderland	5	0	0
Gardner, Robert, Manchester	25	0	0	Noel, Hon. and Rev. L., Exton...	5	0	0
Spence and Dixon, Pendleton	25	0	0	Oldham, Alderman, Macclesfield..	5	0	0
Clark, Cyrus and James, Street...	20	0	0	Ridley, John, Hexham.....	5	0	0
A Friend, Saffron Walden.....	20	0	0	Richardson, T., Shotley Bridge ...	5	0	0
Hutchinson, Jonathan, Selby	20	0	0	Richardson, J., Shotley Bridge....	5	0	0
Guest, John, Rotherham.....	15	0	0	Remington, Miss, Lancaster	5	0	0
Jupe, Charles, Mere, Wilts.....	15	0	0	Slater, William, Carlisle.....	5	0	0
Lawson, John, Manchester.....	10	0	0	Spence, Joseph, York.....	5	0	0
Lawson, Sir Wilfred, Bart., Bray-				Saunders, Edward, Bath.....	5	0	0
ton	10	0	0	Salisbury, E. G., B.A., Barrister,			
A Fellow Traveller	10	0	0	Chester.....	5	0	0
Bradley, William, Stockport	10	0	0	Towgood, F., London.....	5	0	0
Dawbarn, Richard, Wisbech	10	0	0	Thorp, Fielding, Halifax.....	5	0	0
Gregan, William, Dumfries	10	0	0	Whitehead, J. B., Rawtenstall....	5	0	0
Hay, Robert, Perth.....	10	0	0	Wigham, H., Dublin	5	0	0
Morris, William, Manchester	10	0	0	Wigham, J. R., Dublin	5	0	6
Stephenson, Ann, Ipswich.....	10	0	0	Wedgewood, Mrs. Sarah, Bromley	5	0	0
Thorp, Joseph, Halifax	10	0	0	A Friend, Hirwaun.....	4	0	0
Tucker, Joseph, J.P., Pavenham,				Darby, W. H., Brymbo, Wales....	3	3	0
Bury.....	10	0	0	Darby, Charles, Brymbo, Wales..	3	3	0
White, T. R., Waterford.....	10	0	0	Backhouse, Thos. Jas., Sunderland	3	0	0
Watt, J. H., Irvine.....	10	0	0	Cotterell, J. H., Bath.....	3	0	0
Whitehead, Peter, Rawtenstall ...	10	0	0	Darwen Auxiliary	3	0	0
Barlow, Jas., Bolton.....	7	10	0	Hack, Miss, Torquay.....	3	0	0
Clarke, B., Worsley	7	10	0	Hesketh, G., & family, Manchester	3	0	0
Heyworth, L., M.P., Liverpool ...	7	10	0	Penney, R. H., Shoreham	3	0	0
Gale, Rev. Henry, B.C.L., West				Roberts, Samuel, Liverpool.....	3	0	0
Lambrook.....	7	10	0	Bagnall, Rev. S., M.A., Runcorn.	2	10	0
Isaac, J. C., Liskeard.....	6	1	0	Nookes, William, Manchester....	2	10	0
Binns, Thomas, Tottenham.....	5	5	0	Halifax Auxiliary.....	2	10	0
A Working Man, Manchester	5	5	0	Johnston, James, Paisley	2	10	0
Ainsworth, Jesse, Oldham	5	0	0	Petrie, J., Rochdale.....	2	10	0
Backhouse, Wm., Shotley Bridge..	5	0	0	Beresford and Southern, Manches-			
Brodie, William, Belhaven.....	5	0	0	ter.....	2	2	0
Crabtree, Henry, Manchester.....	5	0	0	Bonomi, I., London	2	2	0
Cardiff Auxiliary	5	0	0	Booth, G. R., Sunderland	2	2	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Burns, Rev. Jabez, D.D., London	2	2	0	Edmunds, George, Bridport	1	1	0
Davys, Rev. E., M.A., Peterboro'	2	2	0	Ellis, E. S., Leicester	1	1	0
Dodgson, William, Wigton	2	2	0	Everett, Miss Ann, Croydon	1	1	0
Palmer, George, Reading	2	2	0	Fanning, Roger, Helstone	1	1	0
Robinson, E., Warrington	2	2	0	Fishwick, Crane, Scorton, Garstang	1	1	0
Shirley, Thomas, Manchester	2	2	0	Fox, Rev. Joseph, Manchester	1	1	0
Haughton, James, Dublin	2	0	0	Fox, Rev. G. T., Durham	1	1	0
James, S. and Elizabeth, Truro	2	0	0	Frith, Thomas, junr., Huddersfield	1	1	0
King, Edward, Birkenhead	2	0	0	Gourlaif, Robert, Glasgow	1	1	0
Kirkham, John, Manchester	2	0	0	Hague, William, Manchester	1	1	0
King, Henry, Rochdale	2	0	0	Henderson, Rev. W. G., Dundee	1	1	0
Lees, Dr. F. R., Leeds	2	0	0	Hodges, T. W., Leicester	1	1	0
Macdiarmid, Dr., Rochester	2	0	0	Inglis, Thomas, Manchester	1	1	0
Marriott, Saville, Woolverton	2	0	0	Jones, Rev. Owen, Manchester	1	1	0
McDowall, Rev. P., Alloa	2	0	0	Jones, Rev. Richard, Manchester	1	1	0
Mundy, Edward, Liverpool	2	0	0	Kinghan, Henry, Watford	1	1	0
Parry, Thomas, Hulme	2	0	0	Larner, James, Framlingham	1	1	0
Pope, Margaret, Staines	2	0	0	Lewis, David, Edinburgh	1	1	0
Reilly, J. T., High Sheriff Co. Down	2	0	0	Ludbrook, Walter, London	1	1	0
Richards, Evan, Carnarvon	2	0	0	Langford, A. F., Manchester	1	1	0
Rickman, John, Lewes	2	0	0	Mason, Rev. R. G., Bolton	1	1	0
Robinson, Edwin, Hulme	2	0	0	Mathews, Rev. T. W., Boston	1	1	0
Shaen, Rev. R., Royston	2	0	0	McCulloch, James Murray, M.D., Dumfries	1	1	0
Thompson, F. J., Bridgewater	2	0	0	McGregor, R., Glasgow	1	1	0
Trevelyan, Arthur, Tyneholm	2	0	0	McKerrow, Rev. Dr., Manchester	1	1	0
Turner, George, Gourock	2	0	0	Miller, S., Manchester	1	1	0
Whitworth, Benjamin, Manchester	2	0	0	Monro, M. M., Enfield	1	1	0
Whitworth, Robert, Manchester	2	0	0	Morgan, Edward, Manchester	1	1	0
Donnelly, J., Blackburn	1	12	0	Morrell, Robert, Selby	1	1	0
Hammer, L. and Martha, Manchester	1	11	6	Newport Auxiliary	1	1	0
Ridley, Ralph & Mrs., Hexham	1	11	0	Pearce, C. T., M.D., Northampton	1	1	0
Ashby, Thomas, Carshalton, Surrey	1	10	0	Peck, Richard, J. P., Kingsbridge	1	1	0
Dawbarn, H., Wisbech	1	10	0	Phillips and Tickell, Manchester	1	1	0
Fisher, Abraham, Youghall	1	10	0	Prior, John, London	1	1	0
Newman, Professor F. W., London	1	10	0	Rahn, A. G., Sunderland	1	1	0
Routh, Rev. J. O., Hawes, Yorkshire	1	10	0	Rawlins, R. C., Wrexham	1	1	0
Roberts, John, Heullan, Denbigh	1	2	0	Rogers, W. T., Beaumaris	1	1	0
Bailey, Thomas, Wednesbury	1	1	0	Rotherham Auxiliary	1	1	0
Barrett, H., London	1	1	0	Routh, O. F., Twickenham	1	1	0
Barrett, Jeremiah, Birmingham	1	1	0	Rundell, Sarah, Liskeard	1	1	0
Barrett, Mary, Croydon	1	1	0	Sinclair, Peter, Edinburgh	1	1	0
Barrett, R., London	1	1	0	Slater, J. and Sarah, Ironbridge	1	1	0
Benson, Mary, Skipton	1	1	0	Smedley, John, Lea Mills	1	1	0
Beresford, J., Manchester	1	1	0	Stedman, Thomas N., London	1	1	0
Bishop, Rev. F., Manchester	1	1	0	Taylor, Henry, Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	1	0
Brown, J., Manchester	1	1	0	Walker, Miss, Edinburgh	1	1	0
Burns, Rev. Dawson, London	1	1	0	Whitwell, Edward, Kendal	1	1	0
Cadbury, James, Banbury	1	1	0	Vinning, W. A., Canterbury	1	1	0
Cash, Thomas, London	1	1	0	Williams, John, Aberystwyth	1	1	0
Chappell, B., Manchester	1	1	0	Wilson, William, Mansfield	1	1	0
Christy, W. M., Kingston-on-Thames	1	1	0	Wolfendale, J., Manchester	1	1	0
Clayton, W. C., M.A., Barrister, London	1	1	0	A Friend, Sunderland	1	0	0
Crouch, E. A., Liskeard	1	1	0	Albright, J. M., Charlbury	1	0	0
Dornbusch, George, London	1	1	0	Allen, Joseph, Dublin	1	0	0
				Angus, T. W., Hayes, Bromley	1	0	0
				Ammitage, P., Rastrick	1	0	0
				Ammitage, G., Easby	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Astbury, T., Northop, Flintshire	1	0	0	King, W. D., Sudbury	1	0	0
Backhouse, Katherine, Sunder- land	1	0	0	Knowles, George, Shipley	1	0	0
Backhouse, James, York	1	0	0	Knox, Thomas, Edinbro'	1	0	0
Bardsley, Rev. James, M.A., Manchester	1	0	0	Lamb, J., Manchester	1	0	0
Barlow, Thomas, Bolton	1	0	0	Lovell, Dr. C. H., Tottenham.....	1	0	0
Barron, William, Elvaston Castle	1	0	0	Lusk, John, Girvan	1	0	0
Beggs, Thomas, London	1	0	0	McEwens, George, Wakefield ...	1	0	0
Bennington, W., Stockton-on-Tees	1	0	0	McFarlane, Daniel, Barrhead	1	0	0
Bremner, William, Manchester...	1	0	0	McGaven, John, Glasgow	1	0	0
Brown, H., Jun., Selkirk	1	0	0	Mudge, Henry, M.D., Bodmin...	1	0	0
Brown, Potto, Huntingdon	1	0	0	Needbam, J. C., Manchester.....	1	0	0
Brown, William, Totness	1	0	0	Newall, James, Glasgow	1	0	0
Brunskill, W., Manchester	1	0	0	Noble, Alderman, Boston	1	0	0
Burley, William, Theberton	1	0	0	Owens, T., Holywell	1	0	0
Cameron, Dr. Elgin	1	0	0	Palmer, James, London	1	0	0
Carpenter, Rev. R. L., B.A., Halifax	1	0	0	Pearson, James Mayor, Congleton	1	0	0
Cash, W. and F. G., London ...	1	0	0	Pedley, Richard, Crewe	1	0	0
Chalk, Thos., Kingston-on-Thames	1	0	0	Petrie, J., Jun., Rochdale	1	0	0
Cbristy, James, Chelmsford	1	0	0	Pierce, William, Wrexham	1	0	0
Clarkson, Rev. S., Salford	1	0	0	Portlock, Samuel, Brighton	1	0	0
Collinson, Rev. J., Soulby	1	0	0	Richardson, T., Bristol	1	0	0
Craig, Andrew, Barrhead	1	0	0	Ricketts, William, Manchester.....	1	0	0
Dark, Samuel, Worcester	1	0	0	Rickman, R. P., Lewes	1	0	0
Davidson, Colin, Inverness	1	0	0	Riley, J., Rawden	1	0	0
Dent, W., Marr, near Doncaster	1	0	0	Robertson, James, Glasgow	1	0	0
Dobbie, Lockhart, Airdrie	1	0	0	Robinson, G. L., Chief bailiff, Long- ton	1	0	0
Douglas, J. M., Cupar Fife	1	0	0	Rowbottom, John, Manchester....	1	0	0
Doyle, Mr., Manchester	1	0	0	Royle and Rawson, Wigan	1	0	0
Elliott, Samuel, Liskeard	1	0	0	Royton Temperance Society	1	0	0
Elliott, Mary, Liskeard	1	0	0	Ryder, Robert, Manchester	1	0	0
Elliott, Mary, junr, Liskeard	1	0	0	Saddleworth Auxiliary	1	0	0
Evans, Robert, Carnarvon	1	0	0	Sard, Mrs. John, London	1	0	0
Evans, Rev. Simon, Hebron, St. Clear's	1	0	0	Sawden, B. S., Bridlington	1	0	0
Evans, Thomas, Salford	1	0	0	Scholefield, James, Gloucester ...	1	0	0
Ferguson, Rev. F., Glasgow	1	0	0	Scott, Rev. W., Airedale College..	1	0	0
Fitbrian, William, Manchester ...	1	0	0	Smith, Walter, Southport	1	0	0
Frost, Thomas, Manchester	1	0	0	Stansfield, Slater, Skipton	1	0	0
Gale, Frederick, North Cheriton	1	0	0	Storr, William, Manchester	1	0	0
Gregory, George, Carnarvon	1	0	0	Tatham, John, Settle	1	0	0
Grubb, Jonathan, Sudbury	1	0	0	Taylor, Peter, Dunfermline	1	0	0
Hope, Samuel, Fleetwood	1	0	0	Taylor, William, Hayes, Bromley	1	0	0
Hopkins, H., Scarborough	1	0	0	Thompson, William, Darlington.	1	0	0
Howarth, Rev. F., Bury	1	0	0	Thompson, Henry, Airmin, York- shire	1	0	0
Howitt, F. T., Heanor, near Belper	1	0	0	Warwick Temperance Society	1	0	0
Jackson, C., Hastings	1	0	0	Whittaker, Wentworth, Oldham	1	0	0
Jackson, P. and Brothers, Wigan	1	0	0	Whitworth, Rev. W., M.A., Manchester	1	0	0
Jones, John, Chester	1	0	0	Wilson, Benjamin, Mirfield	1	0	0
King, John, Sudbury	1	0	0	Whitehurst, E. C., Barrister, London	1	0	0

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE,

From October 1st, 1855, to September 30th, 1856.

Dr.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	DISBURSEMENTS.	CR.	£	s.	d.
To balance in hands of Treasurer, Sep- tember 30th, 1855		70	8	7	By Bazaar, including price of goods sold on commission		907	7	10
„ Subscriptions		1888	16	0	ALLIANCE WEEKLY NEWS—				
„ Cash received per Bazaar		2777	10	0	„ Printing "contents bills" for <i>Alliance Weekly News</i> £66 17 9				
ALLIANCE WEEKLY NEWS—					„ Editorial expenses (in- cluding literary contri- butions)		246	2	10
„ Donation to advertise <i>Alliance Weekly News</i> £10 0 0					„ Agents' commissions, car- riage, postage, and por- terage on ditto		495	7	11
„ Donations to circulate gratuitously <i>Alliance Weekly News</i>		21	2	6	„ Printing <i>Alliance Weekly News</i>		736	0	1
„ Cash for Advertisements in <i>Alliance Weekly News</i> 345 0 0					„ Paper for printing ditto 1669 10 7				
„ Cash for <i>Alliance Weekly News</i>		2520	7	3			3213	19	2
		2896	10	6	„ Gratuitous Circulation of ditto		298	0	7
„ Cash for <i>Alliance</i> (old series)		78	3	10	EXPENSES OF DEFENCE FUND—				
„ Subscriptions to Defence Fund		753	0	4	Costs of Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley's, M.P., prosecu- tion for libel £504 15 3				
„ Cash for Prize Essays		549	12	9	„ Amount taxed off		103	18	3
„ Cash per Elvaston Fete		343	16	2			395	17	0
„ Cash for Tracts, Pamphlets, and Placards		92	15	4	„ Damages paid to the Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley, M.P. 5 5 0				
„ Cash for Cards of Membership		28	13	11	„ Costs of Solicitors for Alliance, (including fees of Counsel)		379	7	3
„ Cash for Rents of Offices, sub-let		15	0	0			780	9	3
„ Cash for Bank Interest		17	15	11	„ Premiums for Prize Essays		183	15	0
					„ Tracts and Pamphlets		190	4	7
					„ General Advertisements		68	9	4
					„ Newspapers bought and circulated		28	19	2
					„ General Printing, including Prize Essay		713	19	6
					„ Stationery		52	15	0
					OFFICE SALARIES, (including amounts paid after the close of financial year ending Sep- tember, 1855)—				
					Secretary (13 months) £216 13 4				
					Head Clerk		80	12	6
					Junior Clerk		29	7	8
					Occasional ditto		1	11	6
							328	5	0
					Messenger and Porter		54	12	0
									382 17
					By Telegraphs and Postages				98 18
					„ Public Meetings, Travelling Ex- penses, and Visitations		1328	15	5
					„ Rent and Taxes (five quarters)		98	7	4
					„ Office Furniture		14	10	8
					„ Cards of Membership		36	15	1
					„ Miscellaneous Expenses (carriages, bill posting, gas, coals, &c.)		103	9	5
					„ Bank Commission		18	3	1
					Balance in Secretary's hands £92 5 5				
					Balance in Bank		905	2	1
									997 7 6
							£9517	3	4

£9517 3 4

Audited and found correct,
LOFFHOUSE AND WHITWORTH, Accountants,
Manchester.

ALLIANCE PRIZE ESSAY.

The Second Edition of Eleven Thousand,
OF THE
ALLIANCE FIRST PRIZE ESSAY,
AN ARGUMENT, HISTORICAL & LEGAL,
FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
By **DR. F. R. LEES, of LEEDS.**

BEING THE ESSAY TO WHICH THE ALLIANCE PRIZE OF ONE
HUNDRED GUINEAS WAS AWARDED.

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FIFTH REPORT

OF THE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE,
(Formed June 1st, 1853,)

TO PROCURE THE TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE LEGISLATIVE
SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN ALL
INTOXICATING LIQUORS,
AS BEVERAGES.

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Sir WALTER C. TREVELYAN, Bart.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. the Earl of HARRINGTON, K.C.B., Elvaston Castle.

Sir WILLIAM A'BECKETT, Chief Justice of Victoria.

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The Rev. CANON JENKINS, M.A., Dowlais.

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HENRY CRANTREE
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JAMES HARVEY
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Offices—41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

DECLARATION OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

I.—That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

II.—That the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of Society, and ought, therefore, to be prohibited.

III.—That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic, abundantly prove, that it is impossible, satisfactorily, to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

IV.—That no considerations of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

V.—That the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic is perfectly compatible with rational liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

VI.—That the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilization.

VII.—That, rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of intemperance.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

WALTER C. TREVELYAN, BART., *President.*

MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

ON BEHALF OF THE

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(Adopted by the Conference of Ministers held in Manchester, in June, 1857.)

“We the undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel, are convinced by personal observation within our own sphere, and authentic testimony from beyond it, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors as drink for man, is the immediate cause of most of the crime and pauperism, and much of the disease and insanity that afflict the land; that everywhere, and in proportion to its prevalence, it deteriorates the moral character of the people, and is the chief outward obstruction to the progress of the gospel; that these are not its accidental attendants, but its natural fruits; that the benefit, if any, is very small in comparison with the bane; that all schemes of regulation and restriction, however good so far as they go, fall short of the nation's need and the nation's duty; and that, therefore, on the obvious principle of destroying the evil which cannot be controlled, the wisest course for those who fear God and regard man, is to encourage every legitimate effort for the entire suppression of the trade, by the power of the national will, and through the form of a legislative enactment.”

PREAMBLE OF THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

WHEREAS the Common Sale of intoxicating liquors is a fruitful source of crime, immorality, pauperism, disease, insanity, and premature death, whereby not only the individuals who give way to drinking habits are plunged into misery, but grievous wrong is done to the persons and property of Her Majesty's subjects at large, and the public rates and taxes are greatly augmented; and whereas it is right and expedient to confer upon the rate-payers of cities, boroughs, parishes, and townships, the power to prohibit such common sale as aforesaid—Be it therefore enacted.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL,

It is always difficult to estimate progress in any political or moral agitation. As the seaman can judge of the strength and direction of a current only by fixing his eye on some remote or stationary object, and observing its approach or recession, so on the broad ocean of public opinion, a judgment of the power of the current which is floating forward the temperance question, can be formed only by noting the landmarks which have been passed or the rapidity with which others are approached. Commencing in the noble self-devotion of a few humble artizans,—men well-deserving, for their indomitable courage and unflinching self-sacrifice, the name of the apostles,—the temperance movement has gradually passed by violent opposition, indifference, and scorn, until it has assumed a position and policy felt and acknowledged by statesmen, and bearing the most important relations to the political and social future of this country.

The Alliance itself is a remarkable example of the unexpectedly rapid development of public opinion. Few of those who assembled in June, 1853, to inaugurate an association for the suppression of the traffic in strong drink, could have anticipated that an amount of sympathy and enthusiasm would be roused which, increasing with every year, should justify sanguine hopes of not very distant success.

Your committee congratulate you that at the close of another year they are able to meet you with fresh encouragement, and to resign again a trust which they have executed with fidelity and honour.

During the last few months considerable discussion has arisen respecting the prospects and condition of the temperance cause, and especially of prohibition, in the United States. It originated in an extract from a letter written to this country by Mr. Gough, which was first published in the *Weekly Record*. The character of the extract was such, its assertions being so general and inaccurate, that had its publicity been confined to the columns of the paper in which it first appeared, it need not have excited much contention. But the opportunity was too favourable for the enemy to neglect it. The statement was immediately seized upon by the *Times*, and from that journal extracted into almost every newspaper in the kingdom. The failure of the temperance cause in America,

as declared by Mr. Gough, was the very weapon needed by the opponents of the Alliance—and it was seized with exultation. The journals in commenting on Mr. Dow's visit, which was coincident with the publication of this letter, met the effect of Mr. Dow's advocacy by the plea of Mr. Gough's authority, while the publicans placarded the letter on the walls and hung it for the edification of their visitors in their bar parlours, or displayed it as a heading to their trade circulars. It became thus *absolutely necessary* to examine into the credibility of the statement; if true, to consider what policy was necessary to meet the danger; if erroneous, to expose and correct it.

With any personal questions your committee have no desire, and especially in this report, to interfere. What degree of blame may be attached to any party, it is not their province now to discuss, nor is it of importance, irrespective of these personal questions, to decide what Mr. Gough may have intended to convey by his hasty expressions. The only question before the country was, what Mr. Gough *said*, not what he *meant*, and an explanation could be of no service, since it could not circulate through the same channels which had conveyed the original statement. Your committee were, therefore, *compelled* to enter into controversy, or to betray the interests you confided to them. This necessity became the more imperative when Mr. Gough on his landing furnished additional cause for grief by the course adopted by himself and his friends. It is needless to enter into this matter further, though much might be said. Your committee endeavoured throughout the controversy, in all the organs over which they could exercise control, to avoid acrimonious personality. They refer you to the correspondence between their executive officer and Mr. Gough, and to the columns of their paper. They feel strongly that something should have been done to repair and atone for the mistake by those who were its authors. However, they do not wish to prolong the discussion. Having furnished incontrovertible and conclusive evidence on the point at issue, and having, as they believe, discharged their duty, your committee finally withdrew from the controversy.

Your committee have the satisfaction of believing that, while *all* their friends regretted the necessity which continued the controversy, few but feel gratified at the result, and at its termination with dignity by the Alliance.

Your committee purposely abstain, in this report, from alluding at greater length to this important incident. They would, however, desire that you should fully realise the fact that the controversy referred to has not been a difference between the Alliance and *any considerable number of temperance men*. The Alliance has rather sought to address the public and those who made use of an unfortunate indiscretion, for which a temperance organ is responsible. The controversy passed beyond the control of temperance men long before it was assumed by the Alliance.

But, while no more need be said with reference to the personal and least essential part of the controversy, the interesting and most important enquiry remains,—What are the real facts which have thus been elicited with reference to the position of affairs in the United States?

There can be no doubt that in America, as elsewhere, periods of great social activity are followed by intervals of comparative inaction. The *Alliance Weekly News* has, from time to time, published all authentic information; and the result of the late discussion has confirmed your committee in the opinion, that their journal has throughout accurately represented the true position of the cause in the United States. This opinion is formed upon a careful estimate of a large amount of testimony, drawn not from a limited district, but from a sufficiently wide area to enable your committee to form a just and complete judgment. Your committee are thoroughly convinced that prohibition has already achieved great success in America. In some of the states, as Vermont, the law works admirably; in some, as in Maine, disaster has followed political intrigue, but only to be retrieved, as triumphantly illustrated in the recent elections; in some, as in New York and Michigan, social and legal difficulties have perplexed the question and the law has been inoperative. In all the states which at present rejoice under prohibition, the law is generally alive and worked with effect. Throughout Massachusetts, the state of which most has been written and said, the rural districts have been most effectively placed under the operation of prohibition. In some of the larger cities, as Boston, the law is inoperative, although even there occasional spasmodic efforts are made, which result in checking the development of the traffic. In some parts of the union, as in New York, it is undeniable that inaction has prevailed, and indeed throughout the states there is a want of that systematic and continuous agitation to which we are accustomed in this country. It is unnecessary to refer in detail to any of the evidence. It is familiar to all the readers of the Alliance journal. Indeed it only confirms, not corrects, all previous knowledge. The state of facts just indicated, is that which has, again and again, been set forth to the public by your committee, while the lessons to be gathered from American experience have been pointed out in reports, in public addresses and in newspaper articles, times without number. Your committee feel that it is important that the members of the Alliance should rightly estimate the weight and effect of American intelligence, and they therefore, in this place, again refer to their previously published opinions.

It must be remembered at the outset that the difficulties of America are purely American. Hence, American experience may be to us *illustrative* but not *authoritative*. It is in this way that it has always been used by your committee. A few only of these peculiar difficulties can be named. Take as examples:—(1) The

conflict which arises in the United States between state law and federal law, as in Michigan—the federal fiscal regulation overriding the state prohibition; (2) or the *elective* judicial power—in consequence of which judges are elected as political partizans pledged *not* to administer the law of which they are the representatives; (3) or the difficulties which arise from the clashing of an act of the legislature with the written constitution of any state, whereby the judges have practically the power to veto an act as unconstitutional;—New York to wit; (4) or the immense tide of immigration from the European continent, and from our own shores, which, as in Boston and New York city, overwhelms the native citizens and largely controls their municipal government—so much so, as to disorganise the entire government of the chief city of the union. (5) Or overshadowing and almost disguising all the rest, consider the great social difficulty of America—slavery and its results. What flower can bloom in the arid moral desert of the south, and who can fail to see that the sands of that desert, blown about by the winds of political strife, blind the vision of the statesmen of the north, and stunt the growth of social and political progress even there? What must be the effect on the moral stamina of a people, of such a law as the fugitive slave law, and what can be more distressing than the apparent want of persistence and firmness on the part of the men of the free states, even on a question so imminently and vitally interesting? What a discouraging picture might be drawn, were it necessary, of the state of the anti-slavery cause!

But none of these difficulties exist in this country, and yet these are the very difficulties under which the temperance cause in America struggles, and which explain all the disasters with which it has, from time to time, been familiar.

It is not easy to see how any illustration, not to say argument, can be drawn, as is sometimes maintained, from American facts, of the necessity of making an agitation for prohibition *only* coincident and coextensive with an agitation for personal total abstinence. Of course the doctrine of prohibition assumes, as a basis, certain leading propositions of total abstinence truth, and it always has been, and will continue to be, that the active and reliable work of the agitation must depend on the practical abstainers; but your committee are strongly of opinion, that it would involve a grievous error, on the one hand to seek to absorb temperance organisations into political action, or on the other, to narrow the broad qualification of citizenship which distinguishes the Alliance. To accomplish a *general* object, it must obviously be inappropriate to employ mere *sectional* effort. The difficulties which have been, from time to time, complained of in America, have not arisen from resistance to the law, but from non-enforcement. Indeed, the Hon. Mr. Walker, late State Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, declares that he knows few laws which have met

so general acquiescence. It is difficult to imagine how the mere naked personal abstinence of three hundred could have effected *anything* in the direction of enforcement of law; while the *public activity* of three would have accomplished everything.

Of course, if general abstinence can be induced by moral suasion alone, so much the better, but to assume this as a condition precedent to prohibitive legislation, is to assume an impossibility.

It is precisely because this condition is unattainable in the face of existing temptation; because the drink appetite, created and fostered by a physical agent, is of so *peculiar* a nature as to be generally unapproachable through conscience, that the aid of law is sought to remove the temptation and to destroy the physical agent.

This can only be legitimately accomplished by the power of public opinion. But public opinion is distinct from public habit. It is quite possible to conceive a public opinion which will enact and sustain prohibition irrespective of present practice. A strong illustration of this is in the public opinion of the drunkards. They are most of them prohibitionists, but, unfortunately, not abstainers. But even were such a public opinion created and the law enacted, the work would not be fully accomplished. Moral suasion would still be needed.

The agitation for a Maine-law must not be regarded, therefore, either as coincident with or as superseding the abstinence agitation, but as an ancillary and thoroughly sympathetic movement.

Your committee believe that some of the difficulties in America have arisen from confusion in this simple matter. The Alliance has conducted its agitation on wiser principles. Some opponents have certainly declared that the Alliance ignores and absorbs the temperance agitation, but the exact reverse is the fact. Your committee recal your attention to repeated resolutions adopted by the general council on this matter. The most recent so lately as last year, on the motion of the respected president of the British Temperance League. It so well defines the position of the Alliance with regard to temperance societies, that your committee make no apology for repeating it in this place:—

“Moved by Joseph Thorp, Esq., of Halifax; seconded by John Davie, Esq., of Dunfermline—‘That while rejoicing in the harmony existing between the various temperance associations and the Alliance, this council is of opinion that it is important to preserve the distinct character of the two movements, so as not to compromise the temperance societies by drawing upon them the odium of political prejudice. That the executive be requested to instruct the agents of the Alliance in every way to encourage temperance efforts; and that temperance societies be invited to co-operate with the Alliance, by independent subscription or active assistance.’”

. The results of this policy, steadily pursued from the first year

of the organisation, have been most gratifying. Numerous temperance societies have expressed their sympathy by subscription, without in any way relaxing their own work; temperance men have been roused to additional activity: and Alliance emissaries, penetrating into places seldom visited by ordinary advocates, have revived the long smouldering elements of the temperance cause. The instances within the knowledge of your committee are numerous: two only may be specified as examples:—"It is truly gratifying," writes a gentleman from Morland, in Westmoreland, "to find such results as are here manifest of the efficacy of Alliance principles, in promoting thorough abstinence from all intoxicating drinks among those who have joined our movement. If there are among the friends of temperance those who are apprehensive of the influence of the 'Alliance' on the total abstinence cause, they have in this neighbourhood a complete answer to their objections or their fears. The members of the Alliance are here almost invariably consistent abstainers; *they were not so before they joined us*. Men who have tried 'the pledge' over and over again, and as often have fallen away, are now *hopeful and firm*. The thing has assumed a much higher importance with them than as a simply personal question, though that personal question was their own reformation; there seems now to attach to them a responsibility and a position in society, which a right sense of our duty to God and our neighbour will always inspire." "*Attempts to raise a temperance cause in this place have twice signally failed*," writes a friend from Crick; "the influence of lectures and temperance literature has been withered through the influence of a demoralising though legalised traffic. *But the Alliance movement has inspired us with hope, and given an impetus to temperance exertions*, where temperance literature was either unknown or held in derision. *For the resuscitation of true temperance among us, we are indebted mainly to the influence of a single copy of the 'Alliance Weekly News,' forwarded weekly and gratuitously by J. Smedley, Esq., Lea Mills, to one of his workmen.*"

Your committee might refer with equal satisfaction to other testimonies. The resolution adopted at the last meeting of the British Temperance League, indicates that a full sympathy is felt with the Alliance by temperance organisations. Your committee, therefore, rejoice in believing that, while they have been carrying forward their own specific work, and forming a public opinion *ab extra*, they have at the same time exercised a direct and most extensive beneficial influence upon the cause of total abstinence itself.

The principles for which the Alliance contends, have been, in connection with other questions of social reform, repeatedly acknowledged in the LEGISLATURE during the past year. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury has repeatedly condemned the trade in opium, and has received the not very consistent

support of the publican's organ, the *Morning Advertiser*. Lord Campbell has introduced and carried a law (under which convictions and seizures have recently taken place), the "Act for the Prevention of the Sale of Indecent Publications,"—an act containing provisions more summary than any ever contemplated by the most extreme prohibitionist; while evidence has been tendered and paraded by the *Times* of the excellent working of the Crowded Dwellings Prevention Act, which has been in operation since 1851. On one occasion, indeed, the British Government has acknowledged even the prohibition of the traffic in strong drink as a social necessity. The arrangement which, early in the year, was concluded between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas, with reference to the Central American difficulties, contained a clause pledging the Nicaraguan Government to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks among the Mosquito Indians.

Your committee have noticed with much satisfaction that the question of intemperance and prohibition has attracted the attention of BRITISH MERCHANTS. It has long been known, though little acted on, that the greater number of disasters at sea are directly traceable to strong drink. The Americans, ever ready to appreciate commercial economy, have for some years, both in their navy and mercantile marine, profited by experience, and the result has justified their prudence. Freight has been gained, while risk and insurance have been lessened. Some of the members of the Alliance, whose attention has been directed to these and similar facts, have brought the question before the notice of marine assurance societies with which they are connected, and in some cases with gratifying results. Your committee regard these efforts, though unimportant at the beginning, as fraught with vast ultimate results. Let the commercial classes be once fully aroused to the importance of prohibition as regards their own interests, and neither energy nor means will be wanting to urge forward a rapid and successful issue.

The general activity of public opinion which has been aroused has not been confined to a class, but has exhibited itself in all quarters. The JUDICIAL BENCH has given forth an important and distinct utterance, by the voice of Mr. Justice Crampton. "I trust," said the learned judge, in one of his charges, "that the day will soon arrive when public-houses and spirit revenue will be historically classed with gambling-houses and other pestilential places and practices as abated nuisances, and the whole trade of making and selling poisonous liquors for common use will share the fate of slavery and the slave-trade. Abolish your public-houses, abolish your beer-shops, which are only provocations to spirit-drinking; and thus, not entering into details, which are delicate and difficult, a law I think might be framed, which, without trenching upon the revenue of the crown, would largely contribute to the happiness, the morals, and the improvement of the people.

We are told that a sturdy Roman concluded his every speech in the Roman Senate by these remarkable words, 'Delenda est Carthago' (Carthage must be destroyed); and so, gentlemen, would I now conclude, by saying to you and the British parliament,—Public-houses are nuisances, and they should be suppressed."

RELIGIOUS BODIES and PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES have expressed their sense of the importance of the object sought by the Alliance. The conference of the ministers of the Primitive Methodist body adopted a resolution of complete sympathy, while in various parts of the country, as in Liverpool, and in connexion with the Bedford Society for the Suppression of Vice, an active crusade is successfully carried on against the more glaring social evils connected with the traffic.

The LICENSED VICTUALLERS, by their frequent references to the Alliance and its agitation, indicate their sense of its growing importance and power. Their reports generally contain passages of doleful complaint of a character similar to those which have often been alluded to in the reports of your committee. The opposition which the Alliance is likely to experience at their hands, cannot be expected to be over-scrupulous. To support the impression produced by the unfortunate letter of Mr. Gough, an extract from a reputed communication from Joseph Barker (now resident in the United States, a name well known among our working classes), confirming the tidings of disaster and defeat, was largely circulated, and for a time was very obstructive to the efforts of your committee. As this turned out, however, to have been an impudent forgery, and not only the letter, but its opinions as unfavourable to prohibition, have been indignantly repudiated by Joseph Barker, the originators of the disgraceful hoax may be considered to have overshot their mark. It is worthy of note, that while the *Times* and almost all the leading journals gave currency to the falsehood, very few (amongst others the *Manchester Examiner and Times*, the *Watchman*, and the *Christian Times*) had the candour to publish the exposure of the fraud. This simple fact is not without its bearing on other matters already referred to.

Your committee have to report that the ORDINARY METHODS OF AGITATION have been maintained during the past year with increased vigour, and that the public staff of the Alliance was never in a state of more complete efficiency. An average of not less than 26 meetings every week have been held throughout the year, under the direct authority of your committee, and these will probably represent not more than one-tenth of the actual number held under various auspices. The attendance has been so unflagging as almost to excite surprise. But it is easily understood that the definite purpose of the Alliance agitation, has the power of rallying and supporting an interest which does not attach even to higher principle. Men cannot always gather round abstractions. they like practical objects. Thus the man who having personally

adopted abstinence sits down content, that, as far as he himself is concerned, the temperance cause has accomplished its work, but is roused to fresh interest and activity when he is made aware that something has yet to be *done*—that a great politico-social reform is to be accomplished, in which he is bound to take an active part.

Your committee are indebted to gentlemen often named in previous reports, for assistance in the public operations of the Alliance, as well as to an active body of working-men who have formed themselves into a special union for the purpose of aiding the Alliance. The thanks of the council are also especially due to the Hon. Judge Marshall, who, during the past year, has given gratuitous and devoted labour to the cause. A veteran in the army of prohibition, he has preferred to spend an advanced age—“like a lusty winter, frosty, but kindly”—in philanthropic activity, rather than devote a leisure of retirement from his arduous profession to a well-deserved, but perhaps less worthy, ease. Your committee desire, in these few words, to record their unfeigned attachment to their friend and their ardent admiration of a noble and public spirited man.

With one exception, the DISTURBANCE which was at first occasionally experienced in the public assemblies of the Alliance, has, during the past year, altogether disappeared. The exception was among the students of the University of Edinburgh. Strange to say, under the auspices of a total abstinence society, two lectures were delivered by Dr. Laycock, a professor of that University, which not only denounced prohibition, but undermined the principles of total abstinence itself. The lecture bearing on prohibition was immediately and successfully replied to by Dr. Lees, on behalf of your committee, and the second was undertaken by Dr. M'Culloch, of Dumfries. Some imaginary offence in the placard convening the meeting, formed the excuse for a riotous demonstration on the part of the students, which effectually prevented the delivery of the lecture on the occasion of its first announcement. These disturbances, from which, with singular impropriety, the learned professor appeared to derive some satisfaction, were continued for some days, alarming the city and attracting the attention of the whole country. The courage of Dr. M'Culloch, the determination of the friends in Edinburgh who had undertaken the matter, and the judicious tact of John Hope, Esq., one of our vice-presidents, who was the chairman of the meetings throughout, were ultimately successful, and the fallacies of the professor were exposed without serious hindrance.

The Congres de Bienfaisance, which at your last meeting formed one feature in the report of your committee, was this year held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and was attended by Dr. F. R. Lees and Dr. M'Culloch, as a deputation from the Alliance. The reports which have reached your committee indicate that, as a congress, its success cannot be considered as equal to last year. The popular

jealousy of government, in a country without a free press, operated prejudicially, and without general sympathy but little could be effected. The deputation succeeded in placing a series of resolutions upon the record of the congress, but these resolutions were ultimately displaced by a modified generality which did not practically commit the congress to anything. Information was, however, fully circulated among the members of the congress, the Alliance principles will again have the advantage of European publicity, through the report, and something will have been done to dispel the self-contentment with which continental philanthropists repose on the temperance opinions of twenty years ago. It is significant that, notwithstanding the notion that "light wines" will displace "strong drink" in England, the alarm of the continental reformers is excited by the growth of the appetite for brandy. Hence their adoption of the anti-ardent-spirit theory, instead of total abstinence truth.

With regard to ALLIANCE LITERATURE your committee can speak with great confidence. The newspaper not only maintains its position, but, as compared with former years, has steadily increased in circulation. It is now altogether self-supporting. Your committee daily receive proofs of its efficiency and popularity.

Of the Prize Essay a second edition of 11,000 has been exhausted, and a considerable portion of a third of 25,000 has also been taken. A Sequel containing answers to objections and replies to hostile criticism, has also been issued, and promises to rival the Essay itself in popularity.

Large numbers of tracts have also been published, while the local journals, wherever accessible, have been employed to aid in the work of disseminating information.

The plan of DISTRICT AGENCY and superintendence has been gradually developed by your committee with results which justify the sanguine expectations with which the idea was received and accepted by the last meeting of council. The necessary caution exercised by your committee in their appointments, has prevented a full realisation of the plan during the past year, some of the superintendents having but recently received their credentials, while some have not displayed the peculiar qualifications necessary, in the view of your committee, to a successful discharge of the responsibilities of the position, from which they have been removed. In several cases, however, the success has been remarkable. Mr. Sergeant, who has been mainly engaged in the counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, under the direct superintendence of your committee, has rendered valuable service. Mr. Councillor Strachan, of South Shields, and Mr. Hilton, of Brighton, the one in the north, the other in the extreme south, have evinced praiseworthy activity. In the metropolis, the Rev. Dawson Burns has been zealously engaged, and notwithstanding the proverbial social and political backwardness of London, with some success. London

will never be fused but by the heat of popular opinion in the country ; something, however, is doing to disintegrate the mass and prepare it for the furnace.

Mr. James Mitchell, who has represented the Alliance in Scotland, also deserves special mention. During the past summer his gatherings on Glasgow Green, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 persons, have been noteworthy occurrences ; while, in a position of much difficulty, your committee believe he has secured the esteem and support of most reasonable temperance reformers. In a report to your committee he says :—" I have not, I think, over-estimated anything. And as to general statements, I say that my meetings have all been more numerous than the usual temperance meetings, and further, that whenever I have found real life in the temperance ranks, it is among those holding a friendly heart to the Alliance. I have held 171 meetings, and addressed 56,000 persons."

But perhaps the most remarkable and encouraging example of the popular enthusiasm which is ready to support the Alliance, has been found in the experience of the superintending agent of the principality of Wales, the Rev. Owen Jones. In a few interesting words laid before your committee, he says :—

"During the past nine months, I have travelled upwards of 3,500 miles, lectured at 109 meetings, at which I had the opportunity of expounding and advocating our principles in the hearing of at least 58,000 of my native countrymen. Out of these, 7,500 have been enrolled as members of the U.K.A. At all the meetings a show of hands was asked in favour of and against the movement, and an unanimous vote given freely and invariably in our favour. Dr. Lees' Prize Essay has been presented to several of the Welsh members of parliament, and many of the magistrates and the ministers of religion have also been supplied with this as well as with other valuable documents. Several thousands of our tracts have been distributed. Almost the whole of the Welsh press is with us ; the great bulk of the dissenting ministry, and most earnest and evangelical of the clergy of the Established Church countenance our movement.

"In a word, as far as my observation goes, I believe I can say with confidence, we have the sympathy of the masses in the principality with us ; and I have no hesitation to assure you that, if the prohibition of the traffic in strong drinks in several of the Welsh counties, especially in Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Merionethshire, and Cardiganshire, depended on the free votes of the inhabitants, four-fifths of them would be found ready to record their votes in favour of the proposition.

"In addition to the above, I should mention that my worthy friend, the Rev. David Phillips, of Maesteg, has established thirteen auxiliaries in Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, and succeeded in enrolling 824 members. Honorable mention should be made also of the voluntary and successful efforts of the Rev. Elijah Jacobs, of Swansea, Thomas James, of Llanddarog, Carmarthenshire, and Robert Williams of Aberdovey, Merionethshire ; through whose instrumentality several flourishing auxiliaries have been formed, at least 700 more members have been enrolled,—so that we have at present from nine to ten thousand members in the principality who have been enrolled within the last nine months."

The further and complete development of this system of district superintendence will be an important part of the duty of next

year. Your committee believe they have acted wisely in using caution rather than precipitation in their proceedings, and in continuing such agents only as exhibited signs of adequate fitness. From some of the appointments recently made, as of the Rev. H. Gale to Gloucester district, and the Rev. S. Annear to Cornwall and Devon, your committee anticipate the happiest results. The present number of auxiliaries is 160, and many districts wait only the advice of your committee to arrange themselves into local committees.

Such being a rapid and very inadequate sketch of some of the general movements of your committee, it now becomes necessary to refer to one or two of the unusual events which have marked the past year.

Not the least interesting of these has been the visit of the Hon. NEAL DOW. Your committee feel that no adequate acknowledgment can be made to Mr. Dow for the aid he has so nobly given to the Maine-law movement in this country. The prestige of his name has secured an attention to his words which, under the circumstances already alluded to, was singularly opportune, while his modest and unaffected manners, and open and generous heart, have endeared him to all with whom he has come in contact. During the four months which Mr. Dow has spent in association with your committee he has addressed 56 public meetings with great success. In every case the audience has been large, in some overwhelming. At a county demonstration in Cumberland, the assembly on Pardshaw Crag, a locality celebrated for its associations, numbered not less than from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, and the effect of the meeting was to arouse an amount of attention almost unprecedented since the last great political crisis of the Reform Bill. The press have by the popularity and graphic power of Mr. Dow's addresses been drawn and piqued into discussion of the topic to which he has addressed himself. The *Times* has thundered its rebuke, and *Punch* has snarled an impertinent vulgarity, but the effect on public opinion has been marked. Some of the hostile journals have been silenced, others actually converted, while in every part of the kingdom prohibition has been introduced into circles which it had not before reached. This labour, graced as it has been by the sacrifice of all the ease of pleasant travel, has been presented by Mr. Dow as a *free gift* to the cause in Great Britain. Your committee, therefore, feel justified in regarding Mr. Dow as one of the noblest contributors to their final success. The opinion formed and expressed by Mr. Dow of the position and prospects of the cause here, has given your committee great encouragement. He has recognised a system and activity of agitation, and he has everywhere perceived so much latent enthusiasm among the people, that he has not hesitated to predict for prohibition here a still more rapid and complete triumph than it has yet accomplished in America. Towards this triumph, whether

near or distant, Mr. Dow has certainly in no slight degree contributed.

The CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS, by its complete success, has also added to the satisfaction of your committee. The original project received the sanction of not less than 11,000 ministers of various denominations, of whom above 400 assembled in Manchester, and remained in deliberation three days. A full report of the proceedings has been published, and will be read with great interest. For the successful issue of this conference your committee are mainly indebted to the ministers who undertook the preliminary arrangements. They therefore desire to record their sincere and grateful acknowledgments to Rev. Dr. M'Kerrow, Rev. B. Addison, Rev. J. Bardsley, Rev. W. Whitworth, Rev. S. Clarkson, Rev. E. H. Weeks, Rev. H. Tarrant, Rev. A. Gilbert, Rev. R. Steel, Rev. A. Inglis, Rev. T. Jobling, Rev. A. Hanna, Rev. J. Kingston, Rev. Theophilus Pugh, Rev. R. Jones, Rev. R. Evans, Rev. O. Jones, Rev. J. Brown, and Rev. J. S. Workman, the ministers forming the provisional committee. The results of the conference have been already evident. Among the proceedings was the adoption of powerful addresses to Sunday-school teachers and other special classes. The extended circulation of these addresses, as designed by the conference, will be part of the duties of the coming year. The most interesting feature in the conference was, however, the adoption by acclamation of a declaration, which, as it with admirable terseness sums up the whole principle and policy of the Alliance, your committee believe they cannot do better than insert in their report. It is as follows:—

“We the undersigned ministers of the gospel, are convinced by personal observation within our own sphere, and authentic testimony from beyond it, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors as drink for man, is the immediate cause of most of the crime and pauperism, and much of the disease and insanity, that afflict the land; that everywhere, and in proportion to its prevalence, it deteriorates the moral character of the people, and is the chief outward obstruction to the progress of the gospel; that these are not its accidental attendants, but its natural fruits; that the benefit, if any, is small in comparison with the bane; that all schemes of regulation and restriction, however good so far as they go, fall short of the nation's need and the nation's duty; and that, therefore, on the obvious principle of destroying the evil which cannot be controlled, the wisest course for those who fear God and regard man, is to encourage every legitimate effort for the entire suppression of the trade, by the power of the national will, and through the form of a legislative enactment.”

After some consideration, your committee decided not to lay this declaration before the public, merely as adopted by the conference, important as was that fact. They determined to consider no minister, whether member of the conference or not, as responsible for the terms of that declaration, unless prepared to append his signature to it. They felt that assent would be more valuable if deliberate, than if given in the excitement and enthusiasm of a public assembly. In every case, therefore, a copy has

been forwarded to each minister for his approval. Over 1,000 have already affixed their names, and daily additions are being made to the number. In some towns, as Whitehaven and Hartlepool, the entire ministry, with only one or two exceptions, will be found in the list. Of some denominations, as of the Primitive Methodist body, and the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales, almost every minister is prepared to adopt the declaration. "You may rely on it," says a friend writing from Cardiganshire, "that the entire ministerial strength of this county is with you." Your committee entertain no doubt that before long the signatures will number some thousands. Such an expression of opinion, from so many Christian teachers, cannot but produce an effect upon a public opinion professedly regulated by Christian principles.

During the past year, also, the Alliance has passed through the ordeal of a GENERAL ELECTION. Your committee, as soon as the dissolution of the late parliament appeared probable, (although they could not expect to return any of their more prominent friends upon the Maine-law issue alone) determined not to lose the opportunity afforded at such a period of general excitement of bringing their question before the politicians of the country. Accordingly, they endeavoured to arouse their auxiliaries and supporters in all parts of the country, to the necessity of questioning every candidate as to his sentiments. A series of questions was framed which should form the Alliance test. These questions involved, first, a complete and full enquiry; and second, a support to a permissive measure, which should refer the matter to the people. Most borough candidates were thus tested, and several who sought to represent the counties; and although many of those who were most explicit in their assent were unsuccessful at the poll, not fewer than 65 members were returned to parliament who had expressed favourable sentiments. In some cases, also, objectionable members were displaced,—as Sir J. Walmsley from Leicester. Mr. Oliveira also lost his election at Pontefract. The disclosures which, on the hearing of the petition from the latter gentleman, were made, as to the means by which he originally obtained his seat, were certainly unexampled for *naïvete* and candour. Sir G. Strickland unfortunately lost his seat for Preston, and Mr. L. Heyworth retired from the representation of Derby; but although the storm of feeling which swept away so many old and valued public servants operated hostilely to the influence of the Alliance, in some cases, as in the return of Mr. Salisbury for Chester, your committee had abundant reason to rejoice. In other instances, your committee resolved that the Alliance should be directly represented before the constituencies. At Stockport, an unsuccessful effort was made by a gentleman connected with the traffic—otherwise of respectability—to unseat the sitting member. Your committee laid, by means of the candidature of one of their number, the truths of prohibition before that con-

stituency, as they believe with excellent effect. At Sunderland, not merely did the friends of the cause support a candidate who accepted the Alliance test with complete acquiescence, but carried him to the poll, and were defeated only by a narrow majority. At Stoke, an Alliance candidate received the entire sanction of the people, and having been elected by the show of hands at the nomination, retired only when he had extracted from the other candidates a pledge to support the measures indicated in the Alliance test.

The results of the last election not only encouraged your committee, but abundantly satisfied them that the parliamentary difficulty lies not with the people, but with the candidates. Your committee earnestly commend the necessities of the cause, in this respect, to their wealthy and prominent friends. It is much to be desired that gentlemen possessed of the necessary qualifications, and entitled to hold with honour such a position, should allow themselves to become candidates on this important issue. This matter has already occupied the minds of thoughtful men, and it is deserving of your serious consideration, as members of general council. At the outset of the agitation, it was apprehended that the independence of members was fettered by the adverse feeling of their constituencies. As matters stand, it is to be feared that constituencies will be ready before the candidates. The temperance question has never been more respectfully treated than in the present House of Commons. Mr. Hardy's Bill, though defeated, rallied round it a very large minority. The bill itself was feeble enough. It chiefly contemplated a transfer of beer licensing from the excise to the magistracy, giving them, as each license expired, a discretionary power of refusal, which does not exist under the present system. Although, therefore, your committee could not agree with those who deprecated any improvement of the measure, lest it might imperil the whole, they regarded its progress with some interest, as indicating the tone of feeling in the House of Commons. The illustrations used in the debates were drawn frequently from Alliance authorities—the Prize Essay, and other documents, being repeatedly quoted. Indeed most of the arguments employed were Alliance arguments, although the conclusions to which they were carried were most illogically feeble. The defeat of the bill was mainly owing to the opposition of the government; Sir George Grey announcing that a cabinet measure would be ready by the next session. One definite point has evidently been gained in the controversy—the license system has been pronounced a failure and deception. The government measure will, in all probability, be based upon a so-called free trade, which is really no free trade at all. Your committee rejoice in the fact that the contest is now likely to be brought to a definite issue. It is no longer a question of degree, but of principle. Your committee have long been of opinion that the real pressure of the question

would not be felt until the rallying points of the two opposing parties became the opposite principles of open trade or prohibition. This is the issue now thrown down by the government. It is for the Alliance to accept the issue, and from it your committee do not shrink. They have always sustained and welcomed the operation of such law as now exists—they have valued and used the system of restricted license as a most useful weapon, and regard it as an important position of advantage from which to advance upon the enemy; but they are fully conscious that any such system is irremediably defective, and as an ultimate principle of legislation utterly indefensible. The truth is, the great want of the movement now is a judicious leader in the House of Commons. A gentleman of courage, ability, firmness, sound principles, and accurate information, who would identify his public life with the temperance question, might now render invaluable aid. Your committee are convinced that a very large amount of sympathy and support is latent in parliament, which needs only to be aroused by truth and sustained by confidence in a leader, to develop itself into a formidable power. Great difficulties of course surround the question; perhaps little can be expected from a parliament so thoroughly governmental as the present, and in a crisis so momentous to the future existence of British rule in the East, but your committee are not without sanguine hope that something in the direction indicated may be accomplished.

Your committee therefore believe, that supported by public opinion, and not without encouragement in the aspect of the legislature, they may legitimately and with prudence call upon you to devote some attention to the parliamentary prospects of the Alliance.

With this view the friends of the Alliance should bestow some trouble and time upon the REGISTRATION OF VOTERS, both municipal and parliamentary. It is within the knowledge of your committee, that many earnest and laborious supporters are deprived of their franchise merely through ignorance of their right or of the legal mode of proceeding to obtain it. In their last report your committee directed attention to this matter, and during the past year it has not been entirely neglected. In some districts several claims have been made and allowed, but it will require systematized and vigorous effort if any sensible effect is to be produced. Your committee propose that this should form a point for careful deliberation and action in the future. It must not be forgotten that every public-house and beerhouse is a qualification, and while therefore it may be undesirable to awaken the suspicion and enmity of politicians, by suggesting, however justly, anything like the disfranchisement of any class of citizens, your committee feel that it must be regarded as perfectly legitimate to endeavour to neutralize their influence by a large increase of the opposing power in the constituencies. In the event, also, of permissive prohibition

proving acceptable to the country and the legislature, municipal votes will be even of more importance than at present, not only as bearing on the adoption of the bill itself, but as securing a full and complete enforcement afterwards. It is in the municipal register that the most curious anomalies occur, and it therefore appears to your committee that the point under discussion demands more attention than at any previous periods of the agitation.

In the formation of public opinion, and especially in rousing public activity, it is impossible to overrate the influence of the PRESS. Your committee have already referred in terms of satisfaction to the literature of the Alliance. They believe that no public movement was ever more efficiently furnished, and that the various documents published under their auspices may be regarded as standard literature in the temperance movement. The Prize Essay and its Sequel, both of which are now stereotyped, and the Report of the Ministerial Conference, should be placed in the hands of every person of influence in the kingdom. Your committee recommend the members of council to direct their attention rather to the circulation of these, than to the distribution of larger numbers of cheaper tracts. Of course, the last should not be neglected, but precisely because the difficulties of the movement are felt, not in dealing with the masses, but with the apathy and indifference of the more influential in social position; so the best service which could be performed, would be to secure a perusal for the Essay on the part of the wealthier classes. A little self-sacrifice and courage in the organization of systematic canvass would accomplish great results, without involving much expediture beyond personal trouble. The books are unrivalled for cheapness as mere books; while when read they seldom fail to interest and satisfy the mind. It has also been suggested to your committee, by friends whose judgment is reliable, that efficient aid might be derived from a cheap quarterly; which, securing the highest literary talent and devoting attention to general literary subjects, might at the same time introduce the question of prohibition into a class in which the Alliance is at present entirely without adequate representation. This suggestion appears to your committee not only feasible but desirable, and should it be found that a sufficient general interest is felt to remove all serious risk, it may not improbably form a project for the future. But it is mainly through the fugitive press—the daily and weekly journals—that an immediate influence is exerted on the public mind. Your committee, even had such a course commended itself to their judgment, have never been in such a position as to justify their application of any portion of funds to subsidizing the newspaper press. They have always found that it required all their caution to maintain the full efficiency of the agitation, without impairing the proud financial position they have hitherto held. But your committee feel that it would be impossible to overrate the value of the honest and

independent support of any considerable number of the now very numerous journals, and they therefore contemplate, should they be honoured with a renewal of your confidence, developing a plan by which, without great expediture, every newspaper editor in the kingdom may be personally visited, and the objects and nature of the Alliance fully explained to him. Your committee fully believe that such a course would remove much opposition, which at present evidently arises entirely from misapprehension.

But in order effectually to operate on public opinion, and especially in the way last indicated, a DEFINITE POLICY and OBJECT is absolutely needful. At the outset of all agitations two dangers present themselves; if the agitation proceed upon principle without embarrassing itself with precise measures, opponents resort to misrepresentation and distortion; if, on the other hand, a definite measure is too early laid before the country, opponents seize upon detail as the ground of discussion, and a public opinion based on an intelligible principle is never formed. To your committee the first of these dangers has hitherto appeared the least. It was at first of the utmost importance that the bond of union among the members of the Alliance should be a bond of principle, since it is almost impossible to devise a measure which in every detail shall satisfy all, except as embodying a general principle on which all are agreed. Hence your committee have always hitherto declined to give opponents the advantage of dealing with the question by the discussion of the clauses of an act of parliament, and the result has justified this course. They believe, however, that the time has now arrived, when, with advantage, the future policy of the Alliance may be reduced to a more definite "formula." A very large amount of expectant public opinion, based on true principle, has been now aroused, and waits only for something definite round which to rally. The opposition which must be encountered has developed itself, and has been found, from whatever quarter arising, to resolve itself into one or two elements. It is possible, therefore, to construct a "formula" which, enforcing the whole principle, may yet avoid or neutralise this opposition. Thus it can never be "premature," or "coercive," or "unjust" interference with the liberty of the subject to refer the question of prohibition directly to the public. The government cannot raise the false issue of decrease of revenue, nor the traffickers refuse to surrender their so-called vested rights, under such conditions, while the effective and permanent enforcement of the dictates of public opinion is thereby secured. The views of your committee are embodied in a draft of suggestions, which have already been laid before you, and which will no doubt receive in your present meeting a candid and full discussion. Your committee have no desire to anticipate or usurp your functions in that discussion. They would only therefore say further, that the idea of permissive legislation on the subject of the liquor traffic is not of recent conception. Its embryo

may be found in an article published about two years ago in the *North British Quarterly Review*, due, as your committee believe, to a member of one of the most eminent brewery firms of the metropolis—its development has been carefully watched and promoted by your committee, and should you extend to it your fostering care, they hope it may at no very distant date reach its maturity in an act of the British legislature.

During the past year not only the Alliance but humanity has sustained a heavy loss in the death of Father Mathew. One of the earliest members, he had been from the first a vice-president of the Alliance. His death, which was not unexpected, terminated a long life of comparative retirement, and he passed away amid the mourning and sorrow of a whole people. The work to which Father Mathew consecrated his energies, and which has added glory to his name and sacred calling, does not depend on the life of one man, but it is impossible not to feel that he has left a vacancy in the temperance ranks which cannot be easily filled.

Your committee are not only satisfied with the past, but they look forward with increased hope to the progress of the future. "Final success," says Mr. Dow, "is not a matter of doubt; 'the time when' is just a question of funds." It is with very great pleasure that your committee are able to report that the Alliance has fortunately escaped the embarrassment which paralyses the efforts of so many organizations. It has never been involved in debt. The fundamental rule adopted by your committee has been to base their calculations on actual and not on probable resources. The agitation of the past year has been conducted on this plan, and your committee are able to meet you with a clear balance of £540, as well as a large amount of stock and literature, after discharging every liability. It is very gratifying to your committee to note that the subscriptions to the Alliance funds during the past year have exceeded those of any previous year by £1,000, while the continued zeal and confidence of the friends of the cause is evinced in the fact that the subscriptions during the last month of the financial year have never been approached at a similar period before.

In addition to this, the noble promises of support which have already reached your committee from the leading friends of the movement, guarantee that the agitation will be provided during next year with undiminished resources. To cover the increased expenditure which the plans already indicated will, if sanctioned, involve, your committee believe they can depend on the elasticity of the general membership, but they venture to suggest that every member of council should extend to the agitation the same aid and sustenance which they last year accorded.

Your committee now once more thank you for the kindness and cordiality with which you have, during the past year, granted them your confidence and assistance. They are deeply sensible of the

increasing responsibility which attaches to their position ; but the labour has been to them a labour of love, while its encouragements have amply repaid any sacrifice it may have entailed.

Your meeting to-day, gentlemen, will, it is to be hoped, mark an epoch in the history of temperance in this country. You will to-day consolidate the work of the past few years.

At this time in Birmingham are assembled many of the foremost philanthropists and statesmen of the day, to deliberate on questions of social reform. Your proceedings will be regarded with interest by many of them, and your cause will not be without able exponents among them.

Your committee trust that before long something more practical than mere sympathy may emanate from such gatherings. Intemperance is felt by all social reformers to be an obstruction which cannot be neglected, and must be removed.

"Let us not forget also," in the words of the Prize Essay, "that the removal of the bulk of our national pauperism and crime, by the prohibition of its source, is but the *possible prelude* of great positive advances in social culture. We would banish the traffic, because, with its presence, neither human nature nor truth has fair place. Crime, potent and prevalent as it is, is not the worst, nor the greatest evil of the traffic. Its 'noisy and obtrusive' mischiefs are as nothing in comparison with its hidden and unobtrusive influence for evil: are, indeed, but 'outward visible signs' of its widespread power to generate sensualism, to pollute and dim the fresh and pure perceptions of youth, to poison the atmosphere of social intercourse, to lower the whole tone of our moral nature and spiritual life, and to depress in all our daily relations of business and pleasure, the exercise of high and generous virtues. Let us then *act* as though we desired for our country, what we aspire after for ourselves,—a progressive purification; so that this noble nation may, by our efforts and sacrifices, first cleansed from the defilements of the traffic, age after age advance the cause of liberty and civilisation amongst the peoples of the earth."

[Adopted by the General Council, held at the Free Trade Hall, Wednesday, October 14th, 1857; Sir W. C. TREVELYAN, Bart., in the Chair.

ALLIANCE GENERAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1856,
TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1857.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart., Wal- lington.....	300	0	0	Whitehead, Peter, Rawtenstall	10	0	0
Eaton, Joseph, Bristol	200	0	0	Trevelyan, Arthur Pencaitland, E.L.	7	0	0
Living, William, Glasgow	200	0	0	A Peace Offering, per Wm. Haigh, Huddersfield	5	0	0
Simpson, James, J.P., Accrington	200	0	0	Armitage, Wm., Farnley, near Leeds	5	0	0
Charleton, Robert, Bristol	100	0	0	Binns, Thomas, London	5	5	0
Hope, John, W. S., Edinburgh ...	100	0	0	Barlow, James, Bolton	5	0	0
Heyworth, L., M.P., Liverpool....	100	0	0	Brodie, Wm., Belhaven, Dunbar...	5	0	0
Lupe, Charles, Mere, Wilts.....	100	0	0	Davie, John, Dunfermline.....	5	0	0
Lawson, Sir Wilfred, Bart., Bray- ton, Carlisle.....	100	0	0	Dixon, Henry, Pendleton.....	6	5	0
Barbour, Robert, Manchester	50	0	0	Ellis, James, Letterfract	5	0	0
Harvey, William, and Sons, Salford	50	0	0	Elliott, Samuel, Liskeard	5	0	0
Harrison, G. W., Wakefield	50	0	0	Franks, Moses, Heckington	5	0	0
Hanson, William, London.....	50	0	0	Fielding, James, Sowerby Bridge .	5	0	0
Priestman, John, Bradford	50	0	0	Firth, Thomas, junr., Huddersfield	5	0	0
Pucker, Joseph, J.P., Pavenham	50	0	0	Gaskill, James, Manchester	5	0	0
Bury	50	0	0	Guest, John, Rotherham	5	0	0
Spence and Dixon, Pendleton, Sal- ford	25	0	0	Grosvenor, Lord Robert, M.P., London	5	0	0
Spence, Peter, Pendleton, Salford .	25	0	0	Haigh, William, Huddersfield	5	0	0
Alexander, R. D., Ipswich (Tracts)	20	0	0	A Working Man, Manchester	5	5	0
Allen, Richard, Dublin.....	20	0	0	Isaac, J. C., Liskeard	5	0	0
Clark, Cyrus and James, Street ...	20	0	0	McCulloch, J. M., M.D., Dumfries	5	0	0
Ellis, Dr., Richmond, Surrey	20	0	0	Mason, P. H. J. B. M.F., Manchester	5	0	0
Richardson, T., Shotley Bridge	20	0	0	Marshall, Hon. Judge, Nova Scotia	5	0	0
Wainewright, R. A., London	10	5	0	Nelson, J. E., Manchester	5	0	0
Backhouse, Wm. Shotley Bridge .	10	0	0	Oldham, David, Macclesfield	5	0	0
Bowly, Samuel, Gloucester	10	0	0	Petrie, Joseph, Rochdale	5	0	0
Cotterell, J. H., Bath	10	0	0	Ridley, John, Hexham.....	5	0	0
Clegg, Thomas, Manchester.....	10	10	0	Service, Robert, Culcreuch	5	0	0
Crabtree, Henry, Manchester	10	0	0	Spence, Joseph, York	5	0	0
Darby, Charles E., Brymbo	10	0	0	Saunders, Edward, Bath	5	0	0
Dawbarn, Richard, Wisbeach	10	0	0	Saunders, William, Bath	5	0	0
Gale, Rev. H., B.C.L., Treborough	10	0	0	Thompson, Charles, Manchester...	5	0	0
Hay, Robert, Perth	10	0	0	Thorp, Fielden, Halifax	5	0	0
Hicks, William, Plymouth	10	0	0	Whitehead, J. B., Rawtenstall ...	5	0	0
Little, John, Manchester	10	0	0	Watt, J. H., Irvine	5	0	0
Noel, Hon. and Rev. Leland, Exton	10	0	0	Wigham, Henry, Dublin	5	0	0
Riley, John, Manchester	10	0	0	Wigham, J. R., Dublin	5	0	0
Slater, William, Carlisle	10	0	0	Whitworth, Benjamin, Fleetwood .	5	0	0
Stephenson, Anne, Ipswich	10	0	0	Shirley, Thomas, Manchester	2	2	0
Topp, Robert, Farnworth, Bolton .	10	0	0	Smcdley, John, Lea Mills, Matlock	2	2	0
Thorp, Joseph, Halifax.....	10	0	0	Wilson, Thomas, Bradford	2	2	0
				Richards, Evan, Carnarvon	2	2	0
				Sutton, H. S., Manchester	2	2	0
				Matthews, W., Earle's Colne, Essex	2	5	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Grundy, Edmund, Bury	2	10	0	Gidney, Eleazer, Manchester	1	5	0
Heyworth, L., M.P., Liverpool (arrears)	2	10	0	Holland, Samuel, Penrhyn	1	5	0
Routh, O. F., Willow, near Hawes .	2	10	0	Routh, Rev. J. O., Gayle, near Hawes	1	5	0
Tucker, Joseph, J.P., Pavenham Bury	2	10	0	Walton, Miss Rebecca, Manchester	1	5	0
Penney, R. H., Shoreham	3	0	0	Weatherall, Mr., Stockton-on-Tees	1	5	0
Barrett, Jeremiah, Birmingham...	3	1	0	Strachan, Councillor, South Shields	1	6	0
Brunskill, William, & Co., Man- chester	3	2	0	Marriott, Saville, Wolverton	1	10	0
Pope, Samuel, Manchester	3	3	0	A Friend, Crawshaw Booth	1	1	0
Brookes, William, Manchester.....	3	15	0	Barrett, Jonathan, Croydon	1	1	0
Thorp, Frederick, Preston	4	4	0	Bishop, Rev. F., Manchester	1	1	0
Duncan, James, London	2	1	0	Booth, G. R., Sunderland	1	1	0
Bagnall, Rev. S., M.A., Runcorn ...	2	2	0	Barrett, Mary, Croydon	1	1	0
Collinson, Rev. John, Soulby, near Brough	2	2	0	Bonomi, I., London	1	1	0
Clark, Joseph, J.P. Southampton .	2	2	0	Beckett, Henry, Wolverhampton...	1	1	0
Crawford, J. G., London	2	2	0	Baker, W. R., Annerley, near London	1	1	0
Davys, Rev. Edmund, M.A., Peter- bro'	2	2	0	Cadbury, J., Banbury	1	1	0
Dodgson, William, Wigton, Cum- berland	2	2	0	A Friend	1	1	0
Gregan, William, Dumfries	2	2	0	Christy, W. M., Kingston-on-Thames	1	1	0
Hanson, Rev. John, Manchester ...	2	2	0	A Friend	1	1	0
Mitchell, James, Glasgow	2	2	0	Chrimes, Peter, Manchester	1	1	0
Moreland, J., Croydon	2	2	0	Carr, John, Penrith	1	1	0
Oxley, Dr. William, London	2	2	0	Crisp, Rev. A., Alfreton	1	1	0
Rogers, W. T., Beaumaris	2	2	0	Calthorpe, Rev. R. G., Irton	1	1	0
Barron, W., Elvaston Castle, Derby	2	0	0	Donnelly, J. & Ellen, Blackburn...	1	1	0
Cotterell, H. F., Bath	2	0	0	Evans, Rev. Simeon, St. Clear's ...	1	1	0
Burns, Rev. Jabez, D.D., London .	2	0	0	Everett, Miss Ann, Croydon	1	1	0
Allen, Joseph, Dublin	2	0	0	Edmunds, George, Bridport.....	1	1	0
Glen, A., Selkirk	2	0	0	Edwards, J. C., Manchester.....	1	1	0
Graham, Mr. & Mrs., Over Darwen	2	0	0	Fox, Rev. G. T., M.A., Durham ...	1	1	0
Gibson, Ann, Saffron Walden	2	0	0	Fanning, Roger, Helstone	1	1	0
Haughton, James, Dublin	2	0	0	Fishwick, Crane, Scorton	1	1	0
Henderson, Rev. W. G., Dundee ...	2	0	0	Frost, Thomas, Salford.....	1	1	0
Hack, Miss, Torquay	2	0	0	Faulding, E., Goole, Yorkshire ...	1	1	0
Hills, John, Sunderland	2	0	0	Fox, Rev. Joseph, Manchester ...	1	1	0
James, Silvanus, Truro	2	0	0	Farrant, R. E., Oxford	1	1	0
James, Elizabeth, Truro	2	0	0	Giles, John, London	1	1	0
King, Edward, Birkenhead	2	0	0	Geils, Mayor, J. T., Geilston, N.B.	1	1	0
McDowall, Rev. Peter, Alloa, N.B. .	2	0	0	Grainger, F., London	1	1	0
Marshall, J. H., Manchester	2	0	0	Harvey, J., M.D., Dublin.....	1	1	0
Newman, Professor F. W., London	2	0	0	Hammer, Llewellyn, Manchester .	1	1	0
Pendlebury, John, Blackley	2	0	0	Hague, Rev. William, Manchester	1	1	0
Palmer, George, (Mayor) Reading .	2	0	0	Howard, Elizabeth, London	1	1	0
Pope, Margaret, Staines	2	0	0	Hiton, John, Bolton	1	1	0
Rickman, John, Lewes	2	0	0	Hammarbon, H. A., Hartlepool ...	1	1	0
Robinson, G. A., Bainbridge, York- shire	2	0	0	Henderson, John, Dundee	1	1	0
Shackleton, George, Ballitore	2	0	0	Jordison, John, Middlesbro'-on- Tees	1	1	0
Thompson, F. J., Bridgewater	2	0	0	Inglis, Thomas, Stockport	1	1	0
Turner, George, Gourock.....	2	0	0	Jackson, C., Hastings	1	1	0
Wilson, Benjamin, Mirfield	2	0	0	Jones, Rev. Owen, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Whittaker, Wentworth, Oldham...	2	0	0	Jebbett, W., Nottingham	1	1	0
Wordsell, Nathaniel, Crewe.....	2	0	0	Knoz, John, Manchester	1	1	0
				Lees, Dr. F. R., Leeds	1	1	0
				Ludbrook, Walter, London	1	1	0
				Ludbrook, S., Manchester	1	1	0
				Murrell, Robert, Selby, Yorkshire	1	1	0
				Mudge, Dr. Henry, Bodmin	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Marriage, Caroline, Chelmsford ...	1	1	0	Carpenter, Rev. P. P., Warrington	1	0	0
Family of J. Moreland, Croydon...	1	1	0	Chalk, Thos., Kingston-on-Thames .	1	0	0
Mounsey, John, jun., Sunderland	1	1	0	Cash, W. and F. G., London	1	0	0
Monro, M. M., Enfield	1	1	0	Cash, Joseph, Coventry	1	0	0
Miller, S., Manchester	1	1	0	Chappell, Benjamin, Manchester...	1	0	0
Melling, James, Manchester	1	1	0	Cameron, Dr., Elgin	1	0	0
Morely, John, London	1	1	0	Craig, Andrew, Barrhead.....	1	0	0
Owen, Hugh, London	1	1	0	Clinton, Colonel, Royston	1	0	0
Peek, Richard, J.P., Kingsbridge	1	1	0	Crossley, James, Manchester	1	0	0
Phillips, Henry, Newport.....	1	1	0	Craig, M., Wraes, Barrhead	1	0	0
Pattinson, John, Penrith	1	1	0	Cook, T. A., Walker.....	1	0	0
Pinching, R. L., London	1	1	0	Clark, James, Paisley	1	0	0
Pitman, Joseph, Baltanborough ...	1	1	0	Dobbie, Lockhart, Glasgow	1	0	0
Roberts, R., Chester	1	1	0	Drewry, Thomas, Fleetwood	1	0	0
Rahn, A. G., Sunderland	1	1	0	Dent, Wm., Marr, near Doncaster.	1	0	0
Richardson, Thomas, Bristol	1	1	0	Dando, Joseph, jun., Bristol.....	1	0	0
Ryder, Robert, Manchester	1	1	0	Denniston, Rev. J., Wisbeach.....	2	0	0
Smith, Rev. Gerard, Ashbourne ...	1	1	0	Eskholme, George, Rotherham ...	1	0	0
Smithies, T. B., London	1	1	0	Fithian, William, Manchester	1	0	0
Steinthal, Rev. S. A., Liverpool ...	1	1	0	Forbes, Sir J., Bart, Fettercairn, N.B.	1	0	0
Stedman, Thomas, London	1	1	0	Friends at Matlock (per E. Grubb)	1	0	0
Smith, T., London	1	1	0	Gale, Frederick, North Cheriton...	1	0	0
Spackman, Henry, Corsham	1	1	0	Gutteridge, Joseph, Dunstable	1	0	0
Towgood, Frederick, London	1	1	0	Gawthorpe, William, Manchester .	1	0	0
Taylor, Henry, Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	1	0	Godlee, Burwood, J.P., Lewes.....	1	0	0
Taylor, T. R., Middlesbro'	1	1	0	Gray, James, Hartlepool	1	0	0
Taylor, James, "	1	1	0	Gaukrudger, Robert, Glasgow.....	1	0	0
Thomson, James, J.P., Wray, Lancaster	1	1	0	Graham, Alexander, Glasgow	1	0	0
Thorp, W. R., Preston	1	1	0	Griffiths, Richard, London	1	0	0
Taylor, Matthew, Macclesfield	1	1	0	Greig, Rev. Geo., Kirkpatrick, N.B.	1	0	0
Thomas, William, Pen-y-bryn	1	1	0	Goad, Miss, Ulverstone	1	0	0
Venell, Jesse, Chatham	1	1	0	Gale, John W. P., Charlton, Salisbury	1	0	0
Vinning, W. A., Canterbury	1	1	0	Gale, E. E., Blandford	1	0	0
Wilson, William, Mansfield	1	1	0	Howorth, Rev. F., Bury	1	0	0
Wight, Rev. W., Harbury	1	1	0	Howitt, F. T., Heanor, near Belper	1	0	0
Whitwell, Edward, Kendal	1	1	0	Hornby, Rev. William, St. Michael's	1	0	0
Wood, Charles, Devonport	1	1	0	Hope, Samuel, Fleetwood.....	1	0	0
Walker, Miss Helen, Edinburgh ...	1	1	0	Hall, George, Montrose	1	0	0
Welsh, William T., J.P., Wells ...	1	1	0	Harding, John, and friends, New Zealand	1	0	0
Wilden, Edward, London	1	1	0	Jackson, Peter, and Brothers, Wigan	1	0	0
Allbright, J. M., Charlbury.....	1	0	0	Jones, J. W., London	1	0	0
Astbury, Thomas, Northop	1	0	0	Jenkins, T., Britton Ferry, Wales .	1	0	0
Armitage, P., Rastrick	1	0	0	Jacques, A., Wigan	1	0	0
Ashby, Joshua, Brixton-hill, Surrey	1	0	0	King, Henry, Rochdale	1	0	0
Armitage, G., Easby	1	0	0	Latham, Thomas, Manchester	1	0	0
Angus, T. W., Hayes, Bromley	1	0	0	Lord, Rev. Thomas, Brigstock.....	1	0	0
Armitage, Jas., Farnley, near Leeds	1	0	0	Le Breton, Elizabeth, Kendal	1	0	0
Bradley, William, Stockport	1	0	0	Laurie, Thomas, Glasgow	1	0	0
Brown, H., jun., Selkirk	1	0	0	Martindale, S., Liverpool	1	0	0
Blades, D. W., Greatbridge	1	0	0	Mackay, Rev. John, M.A., Lybster	1	0	0
Braithwaite, G., Stockton-on-Tees .	1	0	0	Marriage, Rachel, Chelmsford	1	0	0
Bain, Rev. Thomas D., Banbridge .	1	0	0	Macdiarmid, J. D., M.D., Rochester	1	0	0
Buttrely, Elisha George, Glasgow...	1	0	0	Morrall, Michael and Martha, Man- chester	1	0	0
Bromley, Urias, Chester	1	0	0	MacFarlane, Daniel, Barrhead.....	1	0	0
Candler, B. J., Birkenhead	1	0	0	Markham, Rev. W. R., J. P., Morland	1	0	0
Carpenter, Rev. R. L., B.A., Halifax	1	0	0	McLellan, W. H., Kirkcudbright, N.B.	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Medland, James, Gloucester.....	1	0	0	Bagshaw, Benjamin, Salford	0	10	0
McCarthy, D., Bradford	1	0	0	Barrow, Thomas, Lancaster.....	0	10	0
Newall, James, Glasgow	1	0	0	Balfour, Clara Lucas, London	0	10	0
Oldham, William, Stretford.....	1	0	0	Clay, Rev. John, Preston.....	0	10	0
Owens, T., Holywell.....	1	0	0	Cash, John, Coventry	0	10	0
Petric, J., jun., Rochdale.....	1	0	0	Clarkson, Rev. Samuel, Salford	0	10	0
Portlock, Samuel, Brighton	1	0	0	Castledon, S., London	0	10	0
Penny, Rev. G. H., Abbotsbury ...	1	0	0	Collinge, James, Manchester	0	10	0
Poxon, Peter, Stewton	1	0	0	Carter, Stephen, London	0	10	0
Porritt, James, Ramsbottom	1	0	0	Camps, Henry, Cheltenham.....	0	10	0
Pierce, William, Wrexham	1	0	0	Charlesworth, J., Manchester	0	10	0
Parry, Thomas, Manchester	1	0	0	Davidson, Kennedy, Glasgow.....	0	10	0
Phillips and Tickell, Manchester...	1	0	0	Davidson, Robert	0	10	0
Reilly, J. T., High Sheriff, Lough-				Dunn, Bryan, Coventry	0	10	0
brickland	1	0	0	Ellis, Alfred, Leicester.....	0	10	0
Rigg, Samuel, London	1	0	0	Eassie, William, Gloucester	0	10	0
Riley, Joseph, Oldham	1	0	0	Elden, J. E., Ilford	0	10	0
Rickman, R. P., Lewes.....	1	0	0	Fox, Robert Were, Exeter	0	10	6
Robinson, George, J.P., Richmond	1	0	0	Fishwick, Elizabeth, Scorton	0	10	0
Sawden, B. S., Bridlington	1	0	0	Field, James R., London	0	10	0
Slater, Joseph & Sarah, Ironbridge	1	0	0	Gallie, G., Glasgow	0	10	0
Shaen, Rev. R., Royston	1	0	0	Gibson, Isabella, Saffron Walden...	0	10	0
Smith, John, Glasgow	1	0	0	Gundry, William, Bristol	0	10	6
Sard, Mrs., London	1	0	0	Grimes, C. C., Stonehouse, Glo'ster	0	10	0
Smith, Walter, Southport.....	1	0	0	Hooper, Ebenezer, Reigate, Surrey	0	10	0
Simpson, Robert, Glasgow	1	0	0	Hall, Richard, Wigton	0	10	0
Sharman, Abraham, Sheffield	1	0	0	Hanmer, Mrs. Martha, Manchester	0	10	6
Sharman, Mrs. „	1	0	0	Hutton, Rev. Thos., Northampton	0	10	0
Stansfield, Slater, Skipton	1	0	0	Hattersley, Mrs., London.....	0	10	6
Simpson, James, J.P., Annan, Dum-				Hattersley, Thomas, London	0	10	6
friesshire	1	0	0	Hazlewood, Rev. D., M.A., Levens-			
Smedley, Mrs. C. A., Lea Mills ...	1	0	0	hulme	0	10	0
Smith, John, Manchester	1	0	0	Hawden, H., sen., Newcastle-on-T.	0	10	0
Shaw, James, Glasgow	1	0	0	Harding, A. T., Manchester.....	0	10	0
Tweedie, William, London	1	0	0	Hepworth, John, Ashton	0	10	6
Thompson, William, Darlington ...	1	0	0	Head, John, Banbury	0	10	0
Thompson, Rev. Joseph, Blackburn	1	0	0	Hicks, Charles, London	0	11	0
Thompson, Henry, Airmin.....	1	0	0	Hopwood, T. H., Manchester	0	10	0
Taylor, Peter, Dunfermline	1	0	0	Harris, Rev. C. B., B.A., Milnthorpe	0	10	0
Taylor, Wm., Hayes, near Bromley	1	0	0	Harris, John, jun., Haxey, Lincoln	0	10	0
Tamblyn, Thomas, Liskeard	1	0	0	Harris, Rev. W., Ipswich.....	0	10	6
Williams, John, Aberystwyth	1	0	0	Jones, Richard, Manchester.....	0	10	0
Wolstencroft, Rev. T., Rawtenstall	1	0	0	Johnson, Richard, Manchester....	0	10	6
Worsfold, Rev. J. N., Nuncaton ...	1	0	0	Irving, Wm., Annan, Dumfriesshire	0	10	0
Whitworth, Robert, Manchester ...	1	0	0	Kendall, Rev. Wm., B.A., Kenilworth	0	10	0
Warner, Robert, London	1	0	0	Lewis, George, Selkirk.....	0	10	0
Wilson, Edward, Ulverstone.....	1	0	0	Lees, Joseph James, Manchester...	0	10	6
				Lithgoe, Thomas, Manchester	0	10	0
Dowden, Richard (Rd.) 3 years	0	15	0	Loomes, Samuel, London.....	0	11	0
Fisher, Abraham, Youghall	0	15	0	McAlister, C. J., Holyrood, Co. Down	0	10	0
Slater, Joseph, Winsford	0	15	0	McEwens, George, London	0	10	0
				McKay, Mrs., South Shields.....	0	10	0
Ashworth, J., Bolton.....	0	10	0	Martin, Thomas, Lewes.....	0	11	6
Pedson, G., Manchester	0	10	0	Neave, Edward, Leiston	0	10	0
Barrow, J., jun., Lancaster	0	10	0	Nicholson, W. F., Whitehaven....	0	10	0
Byers, Rev. W., Greasbrough	0	10	0	Perrey, Rev. Dr., Wakefield.....	0	10	0
Bryce, James, Manchester	0	10	0	Phibbs, William, Manchester	0	10	0
Bennington, Wm., Stockton-on-Tees	0	10	0	Pollard, Mary William, Charlbury .	0	10	0
Burgess, Charles, Bristol.....	0	10	0	Proud, Eliza, Lewes	0	10	0

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Pearson, J., Manchester	0	10	0	5	0
Pollard, Alfred W., Derby	0	10	0	5	0
Priestley, Rev. Joshua, Congleton..	0	10	0	5	0
Phillips, L. L., Ashby	0	10	0	5	0
Pigg, Walter, Norwich	0	10	0	5	0
Robinson, Edgar, Kendal	0	10	0	5	0
Richards, Rev. J., Stourbridge.....	0	10	0	5	0
Read, William, jun., Epworth	0	10	0	5	0
Rickard, J. R., Wade Bridge	0	10	0	5	0
Robinson, Joseph, Crawley	0	10	0	5	0
Renshaw, James, Flixton	0	10	0	5	0
Scott, Henry, Kilkenny	0	10	0	5	0
Scott, Rev. Walter, Shanklin	0	10	0	5	0
Sawer, Samuel, Leiston.....	0	10	0	5	0
Southwell, E. J., London	0	10	0	5	0
Smith, Bartholomew, Thirsk	0	10	0	5	0
Shepherd, William, Settle	0	10	0	5	0
Shiers, William, Manchester.....	0	10	0	5	0
Sanderson, William, South Shields	0	10	0	5	0
Storr, William, Manchester	0	10	0	5	0
Sadler, Ephraim, Eccles	0	10	0	5	0
Smith, Thomas, Redcar, Yorkshire	0	10	0	5	0
Spettigue, Rev. C., St. Columb ..	0	10	0	5	0
Tatham, John, Settle	0	10	0	5	0
Trench, Thomas, Glasgow.....	0	10	0	5	0
Tarrant, Rev. H., Manchester	0	10	0	5	0
Taylor, Jonathan, London	0	10	0	5	0
Veale, John E., St. Austell.....	0	10	0	5	0
Weeks, Rev. E. H., Manchester ..	0	10	0	5	0
Waters, T. B. „	0	10	0	5	0
Wildgoose, R., Lea Mills	0	10	0	5	0
Whitmore, Samuel „	0	10	0	5	0
Wyndham, Alexander, Blandford ..	0	10	0	5	0
Williams, Owen, Manchester	0	10	0	5	0
Robinson, Edmund, Warrington...	0	10	0	5	0
Ratcliffe, Jonathan, Dukinfield ...	0	10	0	5	0
Rayner, William, Manchester	0	10	0	5	0
Scott, Councillor R., Leicester.....	0	10	0	5	0
Stoddart, Andrew, Manchester ...	0	10	0	5	0
Squirrell, John, London	0	10	0	5	0
Taylor, George, Dukinfield	0	10	0	5	0
Venell, Sarah, Chatham	0	10	0	5	0
Family of Jesse Venell, Chatham ..	0	10	0	5	0
Williams, William, Manchester	0	10	0	5	0
Wight, Miss, Harbury	0	10	0	5	0
Burns, George, London.....	0	6	0	5	0
Bonomi, Joseph „	0	6	0	5	0
Gibson, William, Manchester	0	6	0	5	0
Livesey, John Thos., Peckham Rye	0	6	0	5	0
O'Neill, Rev. W., London	0	6	0	5	0
Stephens, Benjamin „	0	6	0	5	0
Beck, James, Leigh.....	0	7	6	5	0
Austin, William Banks, Salford ...	0	5	0	5	0
A Maine-Law Butcher, Manchester	0	5	0	5	0
Addie, John, Remcliffe	0	5	0	5	0
A Teetotal Friend, Rusholme	0	5	0	5	0
Buckland, Mr. & Mrs., Gt. Malvern	0	5	0	5	0
Burns, Rev. W., Kilsyth	0	5	0	5	0
Blyth, H., Yarmouth	0	5	0	5	0
Briggs, Thomas, Ulverstone.....	0	5	0	5	0
Braithwaite, Samuel, Stockton-on-	0	5	0	5	0
Tees	0	5	0	5	0
Birkett, Rev. John, Winsford	0	5	0	5	0
Beel, Joseph P., London	0	5	0	5	0
Barlow, Thomas, Manchester	0	5	0	5	0
Bradshaw, John, Lancaster	0	5	0	5	0
Birch, John, London.....	0	5	0	5	0
Barrett, Rev. Richard, Cambridge ..	0	5	0	5	0
Barrow, James, Manchester.....	0	5	0	5	0
Browning, Alfred, Dover.....	0	5	0	5	0
Burthorn, William, Manchester.....	0	5	0	5	0
Blake, Rev. W. A., London	0	5	0	5	0
Brown, Dr. Moreton, Cheltenham	0	5	0	5	0
Byers, Alderman, Stockton	0	5	0	5	0
Couper, James, Glasgow	0	5	0	5	0
Cunliffe, John, Bolton	0	5	0	5	0
Collingwood, Rev. C. S., Sunderland	0	5	0	5	0
Clay, Samuel W., Gainsbro'	0	5	0	5	0
Clay, Henry, Gainsbro'	0	5	0	5	0
Clegg, Jonathan, Great Eccleston	0	5	0	5	0
Clarke, John, Balby, near Doncaster	0	5	0	5	0
Crossley, David, Farnworth	0	5	0	5	0
Chatterton, John, Manchester.....	0	5	0	5	0
Coombs, John, Bristol	0	5	0	5	0
Craig, William, Barrhead.....	0	5	0	5	0
Cochrane, John, „	0	5	0	5	0
Cummins, Mrs., Great Malvern ...	0	5	0	5	0
Constantine, Joseph, Manchester ..	0	5	0	5	0
Dean, William, Manchester	0	5	0	5	0
Dodshon, John, Stockton-on-Tees	0	5	0	5	0
Duncan, Thomas, Alnwick	0	5	0	5	0
Dixon, B. L., Brigg	0	5	0	5	0
Drake, James, Malvern.....	0	5	0	5	0
Ellison, John, Selby	0	5	0	5	0
Frost, F. W., Thetford.....	0	5	0	5	0
Fox, George F., Spa, Glo'ster	0	5	0	5	0
Fisher, P. M. Youghall.....	0	5	0	5	0
Finch, Mr. & Mrs., Lambeth, Surrey	0	5	0	5	0
Friend, Frederick, London	0	5	0	5	0
Ford, John, Stowmarket	0	5	0	5	0
Graham, Thomas, Coalbrookdale...	0	5	0	5	0
Gilchrist, Dr. James, Montrose ...	0	5	0	5	0
Grant, Peter, Manchester	0	5	0	5	0
Gorral, John, Lancaster	0	5	0	5	0
Gray, Rev. Stewart, Bandon... ..	0	5	0	5	0
Graham, John, Penrith	0	5	0	5	0
Glass, David, Manchester.....	0	5	0	5	0
Gailey, Rev. James, Annan, Dum-	0	5	0	5	0
friesshire	0	5	0	5	0
Gandy, Thomas, Warrington	0	5	0	5	0
Greener, Rev. J., Egerton, near	0	5	0	5	0
Bolton	0	5	0	5	0
Gray, Robert, London	0	5	0	5	0
Gee, Rev. Thomas, Denbigh	0	5	0	5	0
Hole, James, Leeds	0	5	0	5	0
Hayes, Naylor, Manchester.....	0	5	0	5	0
Hartley, James, Sheffield.....	0	5	0	5	0
Harding, J., London.....	0	5	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Hutchings, Mrs. A. B., Southampton	0	5	0	Perry, William, Saffron Walden ...	0	6	0
Handley, William, Salford	0	5	0	Pethybridge, John, Bodmin	0	5	0
Hoyle, William, Crawshawbooth	0	5	0	Patterson, Rev. William, White-			
Hemmingway, William, Thorne,				haven	0	5	0
Yorkshire	0	5	0	Parsonson, John, Doncaster	0	5	0
Haggard, Miss Letitia, Ashford	0	5	0	Pope, William, London	0	5	0
Hoy, John, Manchester	0	5	0	Robinson, Rev. W. W., M.A.,			
Hurnard, James, Colchester	0	5	0	London	0	5	0
Harlock, John, Banbury	0	5	0	Reynoldson, Robert, Wisbeach	0	5	0
Horn, James, Glasgow	0	5	0	Robinson, John, Manchester	0	5	0
Holmes, Simon, Westleigh	0	5	0	Robinson, William, Salford	0	5	0
Hartley, Richard, Manchester	0	5	0	Rose, William, Manchester	0	5	0
Hague, John H.,	0	5	0	Randall, Martin, Fenton	0	5	0
Heywood, Rev. Nathaniel, Much				Riddell, Thomas, London	0	5	0
Wenlock	0	5	0	Ridler, Rev. Christopher, Gloucester	0	5	0
Heath, M., Crewe	0	5	0	Robinson, John, Penrith	0	5	0
Hansell, Francis, sen., Thirsk	0	5	0	Robinson, William, Manchester	0	5	0
Hodgson, Rev. G. G., Barton	0	5	0	Robinson, Sarah, Crawley	0	5	0
Hutcheson, George, Barrhead	0	5	0	Robinson, William, London	0	5	0
Horn, James, Glasgow	0	5	0	Smiles, R. W., Manchester	0	5	0
Jackson, Samuel, Winsford	0	5	0	Sykes, John,	0	5	0
King, John, Rawtenstall	0	5	0	Sinclair, Rev. S., Greenock	0	5	0
Kingston, Rev. John, Manchester	0	5	0	Sevier, Rev. H., Bowden	0	5	0
Kellow, Abraham, Guernsey	0	5	0	Sabine, Thomas, jun., Brighton	0	5	0
Knox, Rev. William, Bolton	0	5	0	Sissons, George, Gateshead	0	5	0
Lewis, J., London	0	5	0	Sheldon, Robert, Congleton	0	5	0
Lockwood, Joseph, Manchester	0	5	0	Stewart, John, Glasgow	0	5	0
Lucas, Deborah, Frome	0	5	0	Spriggs, William, London	0	5	0
Licwellyn, Rev. T., London	0	5	0	Simons, W. J., Royston	0	5	0
Laidler, Robert F., Stockton	0	5	0	Smith, John, Worcester	0	5	0
Martin, Henry, Stockton-on-Tees	0	5	0	Smallwood, George, Leamington	0	5	0
Martin, Stephen, Guernsey	0	5	0	Sugden, Rev. John, Lancaster	0	5	0
Mountain, R., Wakefield	0	5	0	Shirley, Stephen, London	0	5	0
Mansergh, J. B. & R., Lancaster	0	5	0	Stone, Josiah, Manchester	0	5	0
Morris, Thomas, Manchester	0	5	0	Sexton, Charles, London	0	5	0
Mosley, Robert, York	0	5	0	Simpson, Rev. Jonathan, Portrush	0	5	0
Multan, William, Liskcard	0	5	0	Sugden, John, Pendleton, Salford	0	5	0
Montgomery, Miss, Manchester	0	5	0	Sims, William, London	0	5	0
Meadowcroft, Thomas, Leamington	0	5	0	Selkirk, James, Glasgow	0	5	0
Muddeman, Thomas,	0	5	0	Tansley, Samuel, London	0	5	0
Marsden, Isaac, Doncaster	0	5	0	Turnbull, William, Edinburgh	0	5	0
Marsden, Joseph,	0	5	0	Thompson, T., Richmond, Yorks.	0	5	0
Batten, Mr., London	0	5	0	Tiddeman, Rev. R. P. G., Oxford	0	5	0
Mann, Henry, Gateshead	0	5	0	Thompson, James, Brighton	0	5	0
MacLagan, Philip, M.D., Berwick-				Tucker, Silas, London	0	5	0
on-Tweed	0	5	0	Tilly, Alfred, Cardiff	0	5	0
McCree, Rev. G. W., London	0	5	0	Williamson, Rev. P. W., London	0	5	0
MacLellan, Rev. M., Maidstone	0	5	0	Workman, Rev. J. S., Patricroft	0	5	0
Martin, Peter, High-Sheriff,				Westcombe, Thomas, Worcester	0	5	0
Guernsey	0	5	0	Wood, Joseph, Manchester	0	5	0
Martin, Stephen, Sub-Sheriff,				Waring, Samuel,	0	5	0
Guernsey	0	5	0	Wright, F. E., Kettering	0	5	0
Mills, John, Manchester	0	5	0	Wilcock, W., Pendleton, Salford	0	5	0
Mellords, Charles, Gracsbrough	0	5	0	Warrington, William, Congleton	0	5	0
Mimpriss, Robert, London	0	5	0	Workman, Rev. E., Garstang	0	5	0
Morton, Henry, Selkirk	0	5	0	Wheeler, Rev. John B., Crewe	0	5	0
Nixon, Arthur Thomas, Manchester	0	5	0	Wilson, William, Ulverstone	0	5	0
Owen, Joseph W., Manchester	0	5	0	Young, Rev. E., Annan, Dumfries	0	5	0
Pank, F. F., Northampton	0	5	0	Sundry amounts under 5s.	229	3	11

DONATIONS FROM AUXILIARIES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bristol	5	5	0	Neath	1	10	0
Nottingham	5	0	0	Pentir	1	10	0
Derby	5	0	0	Swansea	1	10	0
Leicester	5	0	0	Tan-y-grisiau	1	3	6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	3	0	0	Waunfawr	1	2	0
Liverpool .....(second donation)	2	2	0	Rhos-y-tryfan	1	10	0
Manchester Welsh Auxiliary	1	10	0	Clydach	1	10	0
Nottingham	1	1	0	Carmarthen	1	10	0
Carlisle	1	1	0	Bryn Siencyn	1	0	0
Whitehaven	1	1	0	Carneddau, near Bangor	1	0	0
Darwen	1	1	0	Festiniog-Bethesda	1	0	0
Galashiels	1	1	0	Gwalchmai, near Holyhead	1	0	0
Bury	1	1	0	Holyhead	1	0	0
Great Grimsby	1	0	0	Llannerchymedd	1	0	0
Stourbridge	1	0	0	Morrison	1	1	0
Tunstall	1	0	0	Portmadoc	1	1	0
Liverpool	0	10	0	Penttyrch	1	6	0
Aberafon	2	2	0	Pwllheli	1	1	0
Aberdare	2	0	0	Rhymney	1	1	0
Beaumaris	2	0	0	Trefriw, near Conway	1	1	0
Cardiff	2	0	0	Carnarvon	1	1	0
Cwmafon	2	10	0	Bangor	1	1	0
Llangefni	2	0	0	Portmadoc .....(second donation)	1	0	0
Merthyr	2	0	0	Dinas	1	0	0
Newbridge	2	0	0	Cymmer	1	0	0
Taibach	2	10	0	Aberffraw, Anglesey	0	12	0
Wrexham	4	4	0	Amlwch, Anglesey	0	14	0
Carnarvon .....(second donation)	2	0	0	Bethel, Anglesey	0	14	0
Britton Ferry	1	10	0	Corris	0	5	0
Llangoed, near Beaumaris	1	2	8	Gaerwen, Anglesey	0	17	9
Maesteg	1	10	0	Wakefield	1	0	0
Blackburn	2	0	0				

DONATIONS FROM TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Alnwick, Bethel Chapel Temperance Society	1	1	0	Derby	1	1	0
Ashton	1	1	0	Donnington	1	1	0
Alford	1	1	0	Frome	1	1	0
Bridlington Quay	1	1	0	Hyde	1	1	0
Birmingham	2	0	0	Hull (League)	1	1	0
Blaydon	1	1	0	Heptonstall	1	1	0
Blyth	1	1	0	Horncastle	1	1	0
Barnsley	1	1	0	Ipswich	1	1	0
Burslem	1	1	0	Leamington	1	1	0
Bolton	1	1	0	Liskeard	1	1	0
Coventry	1	1	0	Leek	1	1	0
Canterbury	1	1	0	Maryport	1	1	0
Drayton (Little)	1	1	0	Mere, Wilts	1	1	0
Dudley	1	1	0	Manchester, Oldfield-road	1	1	0
				Manchester, Lombard-street	1	1	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Manchester, Wilmott-street	1	1	0	Whitehaven	1	1	0
Manchester, Perseverance Society, York-street	1	1	0	Worcester	1	1	0
Malvern	1	1	0	Wickwar	1	1	0
Manchester and Salford Welsh Tem- perance Society	1	1	0	Market Drayton	1	1	0
Middlesbro'	1	1	0	Blackburn	1	0	0
Newcastle-on-Tyne (Westgate) ...	1	1	0	Carperby	1	0	0
Northallerton	1	1	0	Keighley	1	0	0
Peterbro'	1	1	0	Devonport	1	0	0
Richmond, Surrey	1	1	0	Aldborough	0	5	0
Roo Green	1	1	0	Jarrow	0	10	0
Rawtenstall	1	1	0	Leiston	0	10	0
Salford, Great George's Street	1	1	0	Longford	0	5	0
Sindsley	1	1	0				
Swindon, Old and New	1	1	0	SCOTCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.			
Staleybridge	1	1	0	Barrhead	1	0	0
Skipton	1	1	0	Greenock	1	1	0
Shildon	1	1	0	Glasgow Temperance Booth	1	1	0
Stourbridge	1	1	0	Greenock	1	1	0
Salford, St. Stephen-street	1	1	0	Hamilton	1	1	0
St. Germans	1	1	0	Dunse	1	0	0
Tunstall	1	1	0	Glasgow Total Abstinence Society	1	0	0
Thirsk	1	1	0	Kirkliston	1	0	0
Ulverstone	1	1	0	Galashiels	1	0	0
Uxbridge	1	1	0	Dunfermline Adult	0	10	0
Westhill, Dartford	1	1	0	Ettrick Bridge	0	5	0
Winsford	1	1	0	Glasgow, Western T. S., Anderston	0	10	0
				Kilmarnock Abstinence Union	0	2	6

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE FUND.

DONATIONS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1857.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Gray, Rev. E., York	1	0	0	Wildgoose, R., and friends, Lea Mills	3	17	0
Sinclair, Rev. W., Cheadle	0	5	0	Scott, Rev. J. R., Creetown	0	3	0
Dawbarn, Richard, Wisbeach	10	0	0	Thompson, Henry, Airmin	1	0	0
A Friend (per Alderman Harvey) ..	15	0	0	Hoskins, Rev. G. R., Cockermouth	0	2	0
Albright, J. M., Charlbury	1	0	0	Allcock, H., Manchester	0	5	0
Shaw, Colonel, Ayr	0	2	3	Cockbain, J., Manchester	1	0	0
Kay, Hildreth, London	0	5	0	Frost, Thomas, Salford	0	10	0
Glossop, Rev. Charles, Wolverton ...	0	5	0	Friends, Droydsden and Audenshaw	1	3	0
Marriott, Saville, Wolverton	0	5	0	Atty, G., and friends, Bedale	0	4	6
Robertson, J., Viewfield, N. B.	0	2	6	Graham, D., Over Darwen	1	1	0
Cash, J. and J., Coventry	2	2	0	Thompson, John, Northwich	0	10	0
Ferguson, Rev. Fergus, Glasgow ...	1	1	0	Friends, (per J. Thompson, North- wich)	0	13	0
Graham, Thomas, Coalbrookdale ...	1	0	0	Oxley, Dr., London	1	1	0
Dobson, G., and friends, Birkenhead	1	10	0	Ridley, John, and friends, Hexham	1	0	6
Tucker, Joseph, J.P., Pavenham Bury	5	0	0	Friends, Plymouth	1	0	0
Topp, Robert, Farnworth	3	0	0	Friends, Corsham	0	10	0
Harvey, Joshua, M.D., Dublin	1	1	0	Euing, Wm., and friends, Glasgow	5	0	0
Matthews, W., Earle's Colne	1	6	0	Millman, A. McKinley, and friends, New Galloway	0	16	6
Gutteridge, Richard, Dunstable ...	1	0	0	Noel, Hon. and Rev. L., Exton ...	5	0	0
Taylor, Peter, Dunfermline	0	10	0	Hacking, Rev. T., Sheffield	1	0	0
McCulloch, Dr. and friends, Dumfries	2	2	6				

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Thompson, Rev. J., and friends, Blackburn	0	10	4	Dunn, D., and friends, Kilsyth ...	0	7	0
Taylor, Joseph, and friends, Ponte- fract	1	0	0	Williamson, Thomas, Harrington	0	10	0
Slater, J., and friends, Hebden Bridge	0	11	0	Jones, William, Llanberis	1	0	0
Shackleton, Mrs. D., and friends, Ballitore	0	8	0	Greener, Rev. J., and friends, Egerton	0	12	6
Smith, Rev. G., and friends, Ash- bourne	2	8	6	Harker, Miss, Manchester	0	15	0
Burns, Rev. Dawson, and friends, London	3	6	0	Rees, Mrs., M. H., and friends, Swansea.....	1	1	0
Hunter, M. H., Douglas, Isle of Man	1	3	6	Friends, per James Mitchell, Glas- gow	3	5	0
Dilks, Thos. T., & friends, Dumfries	1	0	6	Palian, A., and friends, Gainsbro'	2	11	6
Hill, C. D., and friends, Hartlepool	1	0	0	Ashworth, Edmund, Egerton	1	0	0
Lewis, D., and friends, Edinburgh	1	0	0	Friends, Bacup	0	16	6
Warder, James, & friends, Shanklin	1	0	0	Balk, Wm., Hull	1	0	0
Charleton, Robert, Bristol	2	2	0	Bagnall, Rev. S., Runcorn	0	10	0
Grubb, Mrs. S., & friends, Sudbury	0	10	0	A Friend	0	10	0
Guthrie, Rev. J., and friends, Greenock	1	7	6	Friends, Southampton	0	5	0
Barker, John W., and friends, Wol- verhampton	1	0	0	Jones, Edmund, Wickwar	0	5	0
Mackey, Rev. Alex., and friends, Antrim	5	0	0	Montgomery, A. S., Leicester.....	0	18	0
Johnston, Thomas, and friends, Airdrie	1	2	0	Cruickshand, W. D., and a friend, Tannachie	0	2	6
Dobbie, Lockhart, Glasgow	0	10	0	Darbishire, C. J., J. P., Bolton ...	1	0	0
Rogers, Thos., and friends, Bristol	0	13	6	Hastings, Geo., and friends, Louth	0	10	0
Brooks, T., Bristol	1	0	0	Parker, Thos., and friends, Lincoln	0	5	0
Brookes, John, and friends, Clifton	1	0	0	Benton, C.L., and friends, Grimsby	0	7	6
Fox, Rev. G. T., M.A., Durham ...	2	2	0	A Working Man, Manchester.....	1	1	0
Barrow, James, Manchester.....	0	5	0	Birkett, Rev. J., Winsford	0	10	6
A few Friends, Lancaster.....	0	5	6	Oliver, D., and Friends, New- castle-on-Tyne	1	0	0
Collection at White Cross Mills, Lancaster	0	5	0	Small, Rev. G., and friends, Croydon	1	0	0
Read, Thos., and friends, Hawarden	0	4	0				
Wealds, Miss, and friends, Man- chester	1	0	0				
Lamb, Miss Eliza, and Friends, Manchester	0	15	0				
Goodall, E., Manchester	1	0	0				
Hough, Mrs. „	0	5	0				
Grace, H., and friends, Bristol ...	0	15	6				
Peek, R., J. P., Hazlewood	1	1	0				
Jackson, C., Hastings	1	0	0				
Friends, Norwich	0	5	0				
White, William, Huddersfield.....	1	0	0				
Ayre, Wm., and friends, North- allerton	1	1	0				

DONATIONS FROM AUXILIARIES.

Nottingham	1	1	0
Liverpool	1	0	0
Aberdovey.....	1	0	0
Maesteg.....	0	15	6
Galashiels	1	5	0
Stourbridge	0	10	0

FROM TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Brinksway, Stockport	1	1	0
Pembroke Dock	1	1	0
Blackburn, Ebenezer Rechabite Tent	1	1	0
Blackburn, Mount-street Temper- ance Society	0	12	0
Darwen West Association Band of Hope	1	2	0
Bridgewater	1	1	0

DEFENCE FUND.

(ARREARS.)

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Auxiliary, Birmingham	1	1	0	Earle, F. H., Falmouth.....	1	1	0
Coombs, S. H., Oswestry	1	1	0	Shadwell Temperance Society	1	0	0
Jarvis, J., Kilmington	1	1	0				

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

From October 1st, 1856, to September 30th, 1857.

Dr.	RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.
To balance in Secretary's hands Sept. 30th, 1856 ..	92 5 5		
" Balance in bank ..	905 2 1		
		997 7 6	
" Subscriptions and Donations to General Fund ..	3103 18 4		
" Subscriptions from Temperance Societies ..	75 10 0		
" Subscriptions to Ministerial Conference Fund ..	144 15 1		
		3324 3 5	
" Subscriptions on account of Defence Fund ..	5 4 0		
" Sale of Soirée and Meeting Tickets, &c. ..	38 4 0		
" Cash for Prize Essays and Sequels ..	1088 12 10		
 ALLIANCE WEEKLY NEWS:			
" Donations to circulate gratuitously A.W.N. ..	11 3 0		
" Cash for "Alliance" (old series) ..	45 15 6		
" Cash for Advertisements in A.W.N. ..	415 6 6		
" Cash for A.W.N. ..	2779 17 10		
		3252 2 10	
" Cash for Tracts, Pamphlets, &c. ..	157 7 9		
" Cash for Cards of Membership ..	18 13 10		
" Cash per Sale of Bazaar Goods ..	74 18 5		
" Cash for Rent of Office, sub-let ..	7 10 0		
" Cash for Bank Interest ..	25 9 5		
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	DISBURSEMENTS.	Cr.
By Printing, &c., of the Prize Essay ..	1475 3 11	
 ALLIANCE WEEKLY NEWS—		
" Printing "Contents Bills" for A.W.N. ..	62 8 0	
" Impressed Stamps for ditto ..	148 7 8	
" Editorial Expenses, (eleven months) ..	195 7 8	
" Agents' Commissions, Carriage, Postage, and Portorage on ditto ..	421 12 11	
" Printing, A.W.N. ..	636 16 7	
" Paper for Printing ditto ..	1278 15 8	
		2743 8 6
" Gratuitous Circulation of A.W.N. ..	365 19 5	
" Public Meetings, Travelling Expenses, and Visitations ..	1304 19 4	
" Salaries and Expenses of District Agents ..	968 15 2	
" Expenses of Ministerial Conference ..	303 10 4	
 OFFICE SALARIES.		
" Secretary (eleven months) ..	183 6 8	
" Head Clerk (ditto) ..	72 0 0	
" Junior Clerks ..	38 7 0	
" Messenger and Porter ..	54 12 0	
		348 5 8
" Tracts and Pamphlets ..	262 2 0	
" General Advertisements ..	141 17 11	
" Miscellaneous Expenses (carriage, coals, gas, &c.) ..	147 19 1	
" General Printing ..	101 3 4	
" Telegraphs and Postages ..	125 17 3	
" Stationery ..	21 15 0	
" Newspapers bought and circulated ..	27 19 6	
" Rent of Offices ..	43 10 0	
" Printing Cards of Membership ..	13 14 6	
" Office Furniture ..	28 11 0	
" Expenses per Bazaar ..	11 11 11	
" Bank Commission ..	12 16 11	
Balance in Secretary's hands ..	172 2 4	
Balance in Bank ..	368 10 11	
		540 13 3
 <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; height: 1px; width: 100%;"></div>		

£989 14 0
£989 14 0

Audited and found correct.

LOFTHOUSE & WHITWORTH, Accountants, Manchester.

VARIOUS RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL COUNCIL, 1857.

Moved by J. H. COTTERELL, Esquire, of Bath ; seconded by Alderman HARRISON, of Wakefield :—"That members of the general council be requested to use all their influence to induce suitable persons to allow themselves to be nominated as candidates at municipal and parliamentary elections, and for Poor-law Guardians."

Moved by REV. PHILIP CARPENTER ; seconded by EDWARD DAWSON, Esq., J. P. :—"That the members of general council, and other active friends of the Alliance, be earnestly requested to co-operate with the District agents, and in other ways to further systematic and efficient local agitation and organisation."

Moved by JOSEPH THORPE, Esq. ; seconded by JOHN DAVIS, Esq., of Dunfermline :—"That the various auxiliaries and active members of the Alliance be urged to aid the executive in their efforts to influence the newspaper press, and to circulate the *Alliance Weekly News*, the Prize Essay, and Sequels among the influential classes of the community ; and that the executive be requested, if found practicable, to establish an efficient quarterly literary organ which may be rendered serviceable to the agitation."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL COUNCIL TO THE HON. NEAL DOW.

HONOURED AND DEAR SIR,—With feelings of sincere attachment we congratulate you on the eminently useful results which have followed your visit to our country. We thank you for the generous sacrifice of time, ease, and pleasure, with which you have graced your laborious efforts. We rejoice to know, not merely that your advocacy has reached the hearts of great numbers of our people, but that you have gained a permanent place in the affections of all with whom you have come in contact. Not the least among the advantages which have been drawn from your presence among us, has been the formation of personal associations and friendships, the full enjoyment of which will be reaped in future years. You must yourself have felt gratified at the enthusiastic response which has everywhere met your enunciation of truth ; and your heart must have been encouraged at witnessing the progress of British public opinion on the greatest question of social reform. We bid you a cordial, but, we hope, only a short farewell. You will return to your native land, not merely followed by the plaudits and good wishes of philanthropists of this country, but to be received with open arms by the friends in Maine, flushed with recent triumphs and buoyant with hopes for the future. We congratulate you on the abundant justification of your statements and predictions, afforded by the recent elections in the State of Maine. We part with you in the most perfect confidence that your native state will now resume the proud position she formerly occupied in the front rank of the Temperance movement. We believe that the confidence you have inspired in this country, in the practical value of prohibitory legislation, surrounded, as it has been, by opposition and difficulties of every kind, will exercise its due weight on your own side of the Atlantic ; and we ardently hope that every state of your great Republic may speedily secure the blessings of sobriety and freedom. On behalf of every member of the United Kingdom Alliance, numbering upwards of 40,000, we now extend to you the hand of fraternal love, and again bid you an affectionate farewell. May God's blessing cover you and yours, and protect the great work to which you have consecrated your life.

Presented on behalf, and by order of the General Council, this 14th day of October, 1857.

(Signed)

W. C. TREVELYAN, *President*.

Constitution.

I. TITLE.—This Association shall be denominated "THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE."

II. OBJECT.—The object of the "Alliance shall be to call forth and direct an enlightened Public Opinion to procure the Total and Immediate Legislative Suppression of the Traffic in all Intoxicating Liquors, as Beverages.

III. MEMBERSHIP.—All persons approving of its object and contributing annually to its funds, shall be deemed Members of the Alliance.

IV. MANAGEMENT.—The "Alliance" shall be under the direction of a President, Vice-Presidents, General Council, and Executive Committee.

V. ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The General Council shall be augmented to any extent and in any manner the Executive Committee may direct. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Executive Committee shall be elected at the Meeting of the General Council, to be held in the month of October, in each year. The Executive Committee shall consist of Members of the General Council, and shall meet as often as may be deemed expedient, to adopt and carry out all advisable means for promoting the object of the "Alliance."

VI.—LIABILITIES.—Members of the General Council, as such, shall not be held liable for any debts contracted on behalf of the "Alliance;" and no funds of the Association shall be disbursed, nor any liability incurred, except under a minute of the Executive Committee.

VII. GENERAL BASIS.—The "Alliance" basing its proceedings on broad and catholic grounds, shall, at all times, recognise its ultimate dependence for success on the blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD.

Rules and Regulations of Auxiliaries.

I.—All Auxiliary Committees must be separate and distinct from any other organization than the Alliance.

II.—All Members enrolled by Auxiliaries shall be Members of the General Alliance, and their names must be regularly sent to the Central Executive for registration. Cards of membership (numbered seriatim to facilitate registration) will be supplied to Auxiliaries at cost price.

III.—Auxiliaries shall have entire control over their own funds. The Central Executive shall not be, or in any way become, liable for any of the acts or responsibilities of Auxiliary Committees. The Central Executive are *not* hereby excluded from making special appeals to any or all of the Members on behalf of the *General Fund*.

IV.—Auxiliaries shall have the sole conduct of local measures of agitation; but in matters affecting the general interests of the movement, such as parliamentary operations, they shall act under the guidance of the Central Committee.

V.—Auxiliaries shall make such annual contribution to the central funds of the Alliance as their resources may permit.

VI.—Auxiliaries shall be entitled to all publications at cost price, and to such assistance by way of lectures, deputations, &c., as the necessity of the district or the activity of the Auxiliary Committee may seem to require, and the resources at the disposal of the Central Committee may enable them to furnish.

SIXTH REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE,

(Formed June 1st, 1853)

TO PROCURE THE TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE LEGISLATIVE
SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC IN

INTOXICATING LIQUORS

AS BEVERAGES.

Officers :

President of the Alliance.

Sir WALTER C. TREVELYAN, Bart.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. the Earl of HARRINGTON, K.C.B., Elvaston Castle.

Sir WILLIAM A'BECKETT, Chief Justice of Victoria.

Sir WILFRED LAWSON, Bart., Brayton, near Carlisle.

The Very Rev. Dean COTTON, Bangor.

LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., Liverpool.

WILLIAM EUING, Esq., Glasgow.

R. D. ALEXANDER, Esq., Ipswich.

F. SCHWANN, Esq., Huddersfield.

Rev. Dr. M'KERROW, Manchester.

J. SIMPSON, Esq., J.P., Accrington.

JAMES HAUGHTON, Esq., Dublin.

Rev. W. URWICK, D.D., Dublin.

J. HOPE, Esq. (W.S.), Edinburgh.

Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., London.

E. BACKHOUSE, Jun., Esq., Sunderland.

JOSEPH THORP, Esq., Halifax.

Rev. J. BARDSLEY, M.A., Manchester.

JOHN PRIESTMAN, Esq., Bradford.

THOS. CLEGG, Esq., Manchester.

Mr. Alderman HARRISON, Wakefield.

JOSHUA HARVEY, Esq., M.D., Dublin.

J. CADBURY, Esq., Birmingham.

W. HARVEY, Esq., Mayor of Salford.

The Hon. and Rev. LELAND NOEL, Exton, Oakham.

The Rev. Canon JENKINS, M.A., Dowlais.

Rev. Chancellor MORGAN, M.A., Machen, South Wales.

Sir JOHN STEWART FORBES, Bart., Fettercairn.

WILSON CREWDSON, Esq., Manchester.

PETER SPENCE, Esq., Pendleton.

Executive Committee.

WILLIAM ARMITAGE.

Rev. W. CAINE, M.A.

HENRY CRARTREE.

Rev. W. H. DAVISON.

HENRY DIXON.

J. BINYON FORSTER.

JAMES FILDES.

JAMES GASKELL.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

JAMES HARVEY.

WILLIAM HEYWOOD.

THOMAS INGLIS.

Rev. ANDREW INGLIS.

Rev. RICHARD JONES.

JAMES LOWE.

JAMES E. NELSON.

SAMUEL POPE.

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

Rev. ROBERT STEEL.

Rev. J. C. STREET.

CHARLES THOMPSON.

J. H. RAPER.

JOHN RILEY.

Chairman of Executive.—W. HARVEY, Esq., Mayor of Salford.

Treasurer.—WILLIAM ARMITAGE, Esq.

Honorary Secretary.—SAMUEL POPE, Esq.

Secretary.—Mr. T. H. BABKER.

Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank of England.

Offices.—41, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

DECLARATION OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

I.—That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

II.—That the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive of the order and welfare of society, and ought, therefore, to be prohibited.

III.—That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor-traffic, abundantly prove, that it is impossible, satisfactorily, to limit or regulate a system to essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

IV.—That no considerations of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

V.—That the legislative prohibition of the liquor-traffic is perfectly compatible with rational liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

VI.—That the legislative suppression of the liquor-traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilisation.

VII.—That, rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of intemperance.

Signed on behalf of the Council,

WALTER C. TREVELYAN, BART., *President.*

MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

ON BEHALF OF THE

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(Adopted by the Conference of Ministers held in Manchester, in June, 1857.)

"We, the undersigned, Ministers of the Gospel, are convinced by personal observation within our own sphere, and authentic testimony from beyond it, that the traffic in intoxicating liquors as drink for man, is the immediate cause of most of the crime and pauperism, and much of the disease and insanity that afflict the land; that everywhere, and in proportion to its prevalence, it deteriorates the moral character of the people, and is the chief outward obstruction to the progress of the gospel; that these are not its accidental attendants, but its natural fruits; that the benefit, if any, is very small in comparison with the bane; that all schemes of regulation and restriction, however good so far as they go, fall short of the nation's need and the nation's duty; and that, therefore on the obvious principle of destroying the evil which cannot be controlled, the wisest course for those who fear God and regard man, is to encourage every legitimate effort for the entire suppression of the trade, by the power of the national will, and through the form of a legislative enactment."

PREAMBLE OF THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

WHEREAS the Common Sale of Intoxicating Liquors is a fruitful source of crime, immorality, pauperism, disease, insanity, and premature death, whereby not only the individuals who give way to drinking habits are plunged into misery, but grievous wrong is done to the persons and property of her Majesty's subjects at large, and the public rates and taxes are greatly augmented; and whereas it is right and expedient to confer upon the Ratepayers of Cities, Boroughs, Parishes, and Townships, the power to Prohibit such Common Sale as aforesaid,—Be it therefore enacted.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

BOTH abroad and at home the past year has been one of the most eventful which has been witnessed in the Temperance agitation. In America new triumphs have been won, and old disasters retrieved; in the British Colonies the friends of Prohibition have entered on the struggle with refreshed energies; and at home the suggestions for legislative action, which you thoroughly discussed and unanimously adopted at your last meeting, have been received with an amount of popular favour which must have surprised even the most sanguine.

In their last year's report, your committee propounded at some length their views upon American policy and the facts of the agitation there. It is, therefore, unnecessary to recur to the subject, although the continued publication of that report has failed to set at rest some of the misunderstanding with which that part of the question is regarded. Constant repetition is impossible, and it must, under the pressure of other matter, now suffice to allude to a few of the important facts of the year, before passing to the immediate interests of the Alliance itself.

A decision of Chief Justice Shaw, in a case arising in Massachusetts, placed in the hands of the Temperance men a new and efficient weapon. At Rockport, a number of women, wearied by the law's delays, entered a liquor-store, and, taking the administration of justice into their own hands, destroyed the liquor which they found there. Such an outrage on the ordinary sanctity of property was, of course, immediately brought before legal tribunals, and ultimately, upon appeal, before the highest court of the State. The propositions relied on, in the argument for the defendants, were simple and evident. It was contended that every one enjoys an undoubted right to abate a public nuisance, using as much force as may be absolutely needful; that the traffic in strong drink having, by statute of Massachusetts, been declared a public nuisance, the people were entitled to the right of dealing with it as with other public nuisances. The decision of the learned judge acknowledged this position, and declared, within the well-defined limits of the law, that "if liquors were kept illegally for sale, they, with the implements of trade, having been declared a public

nuisance, any person might destroy them." The immense importance of a judicial recognition of this *summary* power, freeing the friends of Prohibition from the delays and technicalities of the law courts, will be at once seen. It was largely acted upon, immediately, in many districts, and may be regarded as inaugurating a new phase of Temperance politics in America.

The past year has also witnessed the complete triumph of Prohibition in the State of Maine, and the resumption, finally, it is to be hoped, by that State, of its proud leading position in the Union. The elections of 1857—the favourable result of which your committee ventured to announce in their last report, enabled Mr. Dow, upon his return home, and the other Temperance men of the State, to press forward the re-enactment of the Maine-law. It was carried in the House of Representatives by 103 votes to 36, and in the Senate with *ONE* dissentient only. The law, as adopted, was declared to come into operation on July 15th, 1858, provided it were ratified by a direct vote of the people. This vote resulted, in June last, in 28,864 votes for Prohibition and 5,912 for license. The Maine-law is, therefore, re-established in Maine by the *direct voice of the people*. Many interesting points arise on this event, but the necessary limits of a report prevent their discussion. It must, however, be remarked that the actual votes cast in the Legislature exhibit a marked advance in public sentiment. In the House of Representatives, 86 favourable votes in 1851 expanded to 103 in 1858, and 40 opponents contracted to 36. In the Senate *ONE* of ten, who opposed in 1851, was left in 1858 alone in his glory. These are facts which, in the absence of detailed statistics, are full of significance for those who doubt or still adhere to the "dead letter" story.

In the British Colonies new life seems to have sprung up. The idea of "Permissive" legislation has been eagerly seized, and appears likely to be adopted as the future policy of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The Hon. Judge Marshall, who, after having aided, in the noblest and most disinterested spirit, the agitation in this country, has returned to his own home, has lost no time in launching this policy in the latter colony, and has been instrumental in causing the inauguration of an Alliance, similar to our own, for the purpose of agitating in its behalf.

Active Temperance operations are carried on in Australia also; and your committee may report that they are in constant communication with friends, more or less numerous, in every quarter of the world.

The attention of Continental Governments has also been practically aroused.

The King of Sweden recently addressed a message to the Legislative Assembly on the subject of intemperance; and your committee learn from Baron de Lynden, a chamberlain to the King of the Netherlands, that in Holland the Legislative Assembly has appointed a committee on the subject.

expressions of other influential members, indicated most satisfactorily that the imminent importance of the question, as affecting all ameliorative efforts, was at last being recognised. It was not possible to introduce a paper directly bearing on Prohibition, as, although notice had been given, the date fixed for its reception was so early as to render its careful preparation impracticable. Advantage was, however, taken of a numerously attended *conversazione* of the members very fully to discuss the whole question, which, although without the publicity of a newspaper report, was undoubtedly attended with still greater advantages for the purpose of the meeting. Your committee regard with profound interest the proceedings of this national association. Numbering as it does amongst its members statesmen of the highest reputation, and philanthropists of the most earnest character, it must raise the tone of public discussion upon all social questions. It will be impossible for Government or the Legislature to resist the influence which such a body must ultimately gain; and your committee deem it of the greatest moment that the projects and suggestions of the Alliance should be subjected to the thorough scrutiny of the intelligent opinion represented in these gatherings. It has been a source of very great satisfaction to your committee to learn that much favour and interest were exhibited at Liverpool, wherever the "great social reform" was introduced into discussion.

Immediately after your adoption of the Permissive Bill at your last meeting, your committee determined to ascertain how far they could rely on the support and sympathy of the various Temperance societies, in pressing forward the measures needful to arouse the attention of Parliament and the country. A copy of the bill, accompanied by a request for its careful consideration, was laid before every Temperance organisation in the kingdom. The response has been most encouraging; 540 societies in England, 180 in Scotland, and 140 in Wales, have not only declared their warm approval of the suggestions themselves, but expressed their determination to aid by petitions whenever called upon. Of *unfavourable* replies there have only been about twelve from Scotland, chiefly on the ground that the time was unsuitable for such a measure—about six from England, and not one from either North or South Wales. It has been a source of great satisfaction to your committee to find that the most cordial sentiments of goodwill are entertained towards the Alliance by the great body of Abstainers. All idea that the agitation for Prohibition must injure or absorb the Abstinence agitation seems generally to be abandoned, and it is recognised as a fact, that an active agitation in behalf of Prohibition operates to *revive* the friends of Abstinence when they have fallen into inertness or indifference.

From the British Temperance League and from the West of England Association your committee have received most welcome encouragement, and the efforts of the Alliance have been carried on side by side with these in a spirit of the utmost confidence and goodwill.

The conference of the British Temperance League, held at Bolton, in July last, abundantly testified the conviction of the assembled delegates; and at the annual gathering of the West of England Association, at Weston-super-Mare, on the 10th of August, the most gratifying results were arrived at. An inquiry had been officially instituted among the affiliated societies with regard to their sentiments on the Permissive Bill. Of 41 societies which returned their schedule, 33 cordially approved, six had omitted to answer, and two had not elicited the opinion of their committee. There was not one dissentient. A strong resolution, adopted by the assembled delegates, still further confirmed and supported this opinion.

During this year your committee felt it desirable to afford to the public a practical refutation of the calumny, that the Alliance treated with indifference the labours of the old Temperance advocates, and in return was viewed by them with jealous suspicion. One of the most successful of the great monthly meetings in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, was addressed exclusively by old Temperance advocates, George Lomax, John Addleshaw, Edward Grubb, and George Dodds being the speakers. The impression of the meeting upon the country was in every way satisfactory.

Your committee also look forward with much expectation and interest to valuable aid from an association recently inaugurated in Scotland, for the especial purpose of carrying forward an agitation on behalf of the Permissive Bill. The purpose of that association being positive, and not merely negative, or in opposition to existing organisations, your committee felt it their duty to extend towards its promoters the hand of encouragement. The Scottish Permissive Bill Association avoid many of the difficulties which have beset the operations of the Alliance on the other side of the border; and your committee feel perfectly confident, that if the present course be steadily persisted in—if the conductors of the movement direct their entire attention to the special work they have taken in hand, undeterred by difficulties, and resolved to be drawn aside into no controversy, however plausible, a speedy and permanent advance in public opinion is certain.

The experience of the past year has convinced your committee, that very indistinct conceptions have hitherto been formed as to the amount of public opinion in favour of the Alliance. Many of those who agree with Prohibition in principle, but oppose it in agitation, do so from the belief that the people are not prepared to consider its claims. This a very serious mistake. The results of a house-to-house canvass, which has been carried out at the instigation of your committee, in several of the larger boroughs, have been absolutely startling. It is intended that the canvass of the whole country shall be one of the great operations of the ensuing year; and it is yet too soon, and the returns are too incomplete to justify anything like a statement at present. A few examples may however be given, taken from widely separated districts.

In Blackburn, the canvass of 127 houses gives 106 for, 15 against, and 6 neutral.

In Grimsby, 268 houses give 167 for, 59 against, and 75 neutral.

In Whitehaven, 305 houses give 251 for, 12 against, 42 neutral.

In Coxwold, Yorkshire, the canvass of 67 voters gives 49 for, 6 against, and 12 neutral.

In Selkirk, Scotland, 536 houses give 390 for, 59 against, and 88 neutral.

In Salford (Blackfriars Ward), 120 houses give 108 for, 5 against, and 7 neutral.

In Manchester (Medlock-street Ward), 4,224 houses give 2,978 votes for, 398 against, and 848 neutral.

None of the districts were specially selected, and the progress of the canvass in each place entirely supports the results arrived at in each case.

Of course this represents a public opinion entirely apart from the personal practice of Abstinence. Your committee would rejoice if in every instance private habit were governed by conviction; but as the law which they seek aims at reflecting the public opinion of the community, and will be sustained by it, it has appeared to your committee absurd to neglect the advantage which so favourable a state of general sentiment affords. Of course, in order to arrive at this state of matters, great efforts have been needed. Vast numbers of the "Suggestions for a Permissive Bill" have been distributed—the platform operations of the Alliance have been maintained with increased efficiency—the welcome and zealous assistance of Temperance societies and Temperance advocates has been accorded in this sphere of labour, and the greatest publicity attainable has been sought for, in order to render as general as possible public acquaintance with the objects of the Alliance.

In some places, as in Burslem and Hanley, *bonâ fide* public meetings of the inhabitants, convened by the chief bailiff or the mayor, and presided over by the chief officer of the borough, have been addressed by deputations from your committee, and have accepted the Permissive Bill almost unanimously, and with the greatest enthusiasm. Such meetings appear to your committee to afford the roughest possible test of popularity. Within the quiet haven of the ordinary Temperance meeting, unanimity and enthusiasm may be expected; but when the adventuring advocate sails out into the open sea of public discussion, venturing to the hustings or towns' assembly, serious opposition must usually be encountered. In no instance have the representatives of your committee been received by the people in any but the most cordial and friendly manner.

During the past summer a number of working men, encouraged by your committee, held open air gatherings in the places resorted to by their fellows. Night after night did thousands of the artisans of Manchester and Salford and Glasgow meet together with order and decorum, which would have been creditable to any assembly, to discuss the bearings of the public-house system on the welfare of

the working classes. Any attempt at disturbance was always promptly suppressed, and a difference of opinion listened to with respect and freedom. Similar experiences might be quoted from other parts of the country. The enthusiasm of the working classes on behalf of Prohibition is certainly unbounded, and it cannot have escaped the notice of anyone accustomed to watch the course of political events, that there is a growing inclination on the part of the leaders of the people to identify themselves with the Alliance agitation. In so doing, they not only exhibit honesty and sagacity, but they further prove that those who feel most acutely the direction of the wind of popular favour, are convinced that thorough identification with the cause of Temperance, and avowed hostility to the public-house, will not be calculated to embarrass a popular politician, or disentitle him to the confidence of the great industrial classes.

Among the special circumstances of the year's platform operations, was a necessity arising from the tone of discussion in some of the organs of the press. Considerable misunderstanding appeared to prevail as to the medical bearings of Abstinence and Prohibition. Your committee determined to devote one of their great monthly meetings to this department of the question. The letters of Sir J. Forbes and Dr. Conquest, and the speeches of Drs. Carpenter, M'Culloch, Mudge, and Miller, have been productive of much benefit. The meeting was followed by a friendly discussion on the ultimate scientific basis of Abstinence, between Dr. Henry Brown, who filled the chair at the meeting, and Dr. Lees. To this discussion your committee willingly gave publicity, and it is named by them as a practical disproof of the oft repeated accusation, that they are indifferent to the claims of personal abstinence. This discussion, one of the most interesting and important in the recent history of Temperance, appeared exclusively in the columns of their organ, the *Alliance Weekly News*. Of the progress of the question among the medical profession, as evinced by medical testimony, your committee are able to speak in terms of general encouragement.

Considerable discussion has lately taken place in Scotland respecting the Forbes Mackenzie Act, and in this country with regard to the licensing courts and the discretion accorded to the magistrates.

While your committee retain intact the opinion they have often expressed, that no measure which aims merely at restricting an ungovernable appetite which it allows ample opportunity to form, can be thoroughly satisfactory, they undoubtedly regard the Scottish act referred to as abundantly vindicated from the aspersions thrown upon it; and they have witnessed with interest and sympathy the efforts put forth in the licensing courts in various parts of the country. In this special work, your committee have not directly interfered, although the most active and generous, both in effort and money, of those engaged in it, have been connected with

your own organisation. The position of the Alliance with reference to these efforts is so frequently *misrepresented* that a word of explanation may be needful. The declaration of general council, accepted by all who are members of the Alliance, and which was, after mature deliberation, in the first year of its existence, unanimously adopted, has necessarily constituted the chart by which your committee have directed the course of the organisation. Over that declaration they have had no control, their duty being simply and explicitly to conduct an agitation in behalf of the principles therein enunciated. That declaration avows as the foundation of Alliance faith,

“That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

“That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor-traffic, abundantly prove that it is impossible, *satisfactorily*, to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies as the traffic in strong drink.

“That no considerations of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.”

From these positions, in which your committee most entirely coincide, it has followed that the doctrine of the Alliance has been that a “license system” for the traffic in strong drink is entirely wrong in principle, and cannot be made efficient by any administration. Wrong in principle, because to the extent to which the State grants licenses, it “sanctions,” “protects,” and “derives revenue” from the system; incapable of efficient administration, because the traffic is “essentially mischievous,” and not merely so by accident or circumstance. Your committee have inculcated the truth, that the trade always must be an evil and dangerous trade, because it is a trade in an evil and dangerous thing; and that this evil character cannot be eradicated by modifying, because it is not derived from *place* or *time*.

But your committee have not, on this account, regarded as unimportant the efforts made to improve and enforce the existing license law. The intensity of the temptation may sometimes be diminished. The power of the traffic may in some instances be crippled, and the strength of the opposition to be encountered thereby impaired. Your committee, regarding the license law not as a law which they are called on to defend and sustain, but as a weapon placed ready to hand, have rejoiced to see it effectually wielded. But it is not the sword with which the monster can be slain. It is only a staff, and not a very heavy one. With it, however, Temperance men are not entirely defenceless. The main body of the Alliance army must press on towards their main object, undiverted either to one side or the other; but parties of skir-

mishers may properly be sent out now and then to harass the enemy, and to occupy and hold positions of advantage in anticipation of the general assault. There are always, too, a large number willing to aid in an occasional foray, who would shrink from the responsibility and effort of the entire campaign. It will undoubtedly be imprudent hastily to reject such assistance as these are willing to afford.

Your committee have seen with pleasure, therefore, the efforts made at Sunderland, at Manchester, at Bolton, at Liverpool, and elsewhere, to influence the magistrates to refuse or curtail the number of licenses. The difficulties which have attended these efforts, show the necessity for a revision of the present system, even on its own principles. The varying practice of the bench, in one instance refusing to listen to any opposition to the granting of licenses, other than as affecting the fitness of the house or the character of the applicant, and ignoring altogether the wishes or interests of the people, and in another administering the law with such integrity and justice as to refuse any license to the property of a magistrate, even if applied for, is productive of evident confusion and inconvenience. Many of the points arising on these and kindred experiences were laid before the Government by the friends at Sunderland and other places, and there can be no doubt that any change, however slight, will be in the direction of giving to popular opinion greater efficiency. But your committee do not disguise their conviction that the principles underlying an agitation for restrictive license are not identical with those on which Prohibition must be based. A system which declares that the trade in strong drink may be made, according to circumstances, harmless, respectable, even beneficial; which contents itself with interposing *difficulties* in the way of indulging an appetite always ungovernable, can never be developed into a system which is derived from the principle that the demand once created can never satisfactorily be checked; that national safety requires that the formation of the appetite should be *prevented*; and that this can be accomplished only by the *entire* removal of the temptation, the prohibition of trade in the thing, the use of which generates ^{derived from place}

In cases where the power has existed, ^{But your com} opinion has in a few instances effected ⁱⁿ the object of the Permissive Bill itself. The newspapers announce that Lord Walsingham, following the example of the Duke of Grafton, has, with the happiest results, closed the only remaining public-house on his estate in Norfolk; and your own vice-president, the Earl of Harrington, writes to your committee:—"In Elvaston and Amberton we have SHUT THE TAPS in the public-houses. In the latter place the Annual Wake was held—the saturnalia of the year—and not a drunkard was to be seen."

The funds of the Alliance have been generously sustained. Notwithstanding a commercial crisis which spread disaster over Scotland and the North of England, the income from general

subscriptions has been even larger than any previous year. Your committee have also the pleasure to report, not only that the Alliance is in a healthy financial condition, the assets considerably exceeding all liabilities, but that the close of the financial year's accounts exhibits a balance of cash of £197 8s. 6d. The accounts presented herewith have, as usual, been carefully audited and signed by a public accountant.

It has, however, long appeared to your committee that a vigorous effort should be made to extend the financial basis of the agitation. Enough must have been said in the progress of this report, to show that the length of time which must elapse before the agitation can reasonably be expected to be successful, must depend on the extent and spirit with which its operations are conducted. Public sympathy is aroused,—means alone are wanting to give that sympathy a rapid influence on the Legislature. The immediate object of the Alliance being to secure the enactment of the Permissive Bill, it is *now* that the greatest efforts are needed; when that is accomplished, the power being given to the people, the efforts of the Alliance can be concentrated on separate localities, and much less money will be required. It should be earnestly pressed on the friends of the cause everywhere, that true economy will be found, not in a desultory and comparatively inefficient agitation, dawdling over years, but in one self-sacrificing effort, for which success may be reasonably anticipated.

Your committee desire to record their grateful sense of the noble liberality of those gentlemen who annually give their names for the larger amounts in the subscription list; but they feel that the real strength of the agitation would be materially increased if additional income were derived from increased numbers of moderate subscribers. The removal by death of any of the wealthy supporters of the movement has more than once been felt to be a heavy disaster; and your committee would urge upon every member of council to secure the safety of the agitation by influencing at least one new subscription in addition to his own, and thus permanently widen our foundation.

The lamented death of Joseph Eaton, Esq., of Bristol, though not unexpected, has made less a sad bereavement to your committee. Many of their number enjoyed his personal friendship, and by all he was regarded with the earnest and respectful affection which a long life of benevolence and consistent Christian piety was calculated to inspire and to command. The property which, by his honest industry in early life, he had accumulated, was entirely devoted to the promotion of the welfare of his fellow men; and his last bequests testify the warmth with which his heart regarded your movement. Besides legacies of large sums to the British and National Temperance Leagues, Mr. Eaton bequeathed the sum of £1,300 to the funds of the United Kingdom Alliance, which will be payable during the ensuing year. The amount of this legacy will place within the power of your committee the execution of a plan which has long appeared to be of great importance.

The income of the Alliance hitherto, large as it has been, has only been sufficient to maintain in full efficiency the ordinary public agitation. For a sudden emergency, as an election, or for a regular Parliamentary effort, your committee, so far as funds are concerned, have hitherto been inadequately provided. This should not be. The Alliance should be able to take advantage of every opportunity, however suddenly it may arise. Your committee, therefore, have formed the idea of promoting a special reserve fund, for Parliamentary or other emergency, over which the subscribers should retain a control in proportion to the amount of their donation—the executive placing the sum of £500 to the credit of that fund as their contribution. They suggest that you should authorise the appropriation of that amount from Mr. Eaton's legacy; and that each subscriber of £50 should be entitled to be consulted, and to give one vote for each £50, in the expenditure of the fund. The leading friends of the Alliance have been consulted, and have cordially approved the scheme, the only fault found being that the sum suggested (£5,000) is too small. This is, however, a fault easily remedied, provided the members of council share in the sentiments of the objectors.

Every opportunity has been seized to carry the agitation of the Permissive Bill into political circles. The election for Ashton was not allowed to pass without a full expression to the candidate and the constituency of Temperance feeling.

Your committee must also mention that, mainly by the well-timed alarm sounded by the *Alliance News*, and by Mr. Haughton, of Dublin, an attempt made by Lord Naas, the Secretary for Ireland, to rival Mr. Berkeley's exploit, was defeated, and a clause inserted in a police bill, intended to legalise the trade of the publican during extended hours, was withdrawn by the Government.

It must be clear to everyone that immediate preparation is needful, if the legislation of the next few years is to be rightly directed. The attention of Government, of the magistrates, and of all interested in social progress, has been arrested, and growing dissatisfaction is evinced with the present position of the trade. With far-sighted policy, many of the licensed victuallers are willing to unite in an effort, which, by paring away some of the more unsightly excrescences, may secure for them a few years' longer toleration. Legislation of some sort is inevitable; and the Alliance would be indeed recreant to the purpose to which it was called into existence if it remained quiescent. Your committee believe that the time for Parliamentary agitation is ripe, and that in one way or other the principle of the Permissive Bill must be discussed in the House of Commons. The Government of Lord Derby, both by the mouth of the Home Secretary, Mr. Walpole, and as confirmed by the Prime Minister himself, stand pledged to introduce some measure dealing with the evils of the traffic. Recent report intimates that the Bishop of Oxford has obtained from Lord Derby the promise of a committee of the House of Lords to inquire into the laws affecting the beer-houses. Whether,

therefore, it may be desirable to introduce the bill itself, or to endeavour to incorporate its main features with some other measure, or to operate through a committee, must be left undecided; but it appears to your committee that it would be disgraceful, if, with a public opinion so far disposed to support their efforts, those who may be regarded as leaders should be found wanting in energy or courage.

Your committee have already intimated that they have met with most encouraging sympathy from many members of the House of Commons. The principal difficulty will be found to be the want of a Parliamentary leader, and your committee can only hope that in the progress of the agitation an opportunity may be afforded to supply the deficiency. They would urge upon members of council generally, to keep the committee thoroughly informed of any local circumstances which may aid in this matter. Many gentlemen of position and influence might be named, highly qualified to represent the Alliance in Parliament, did not their reluctance to enter into public life restrain them. Every effort must be made to overcome this reluctance. The cause of popular sobriety is worth large sacrifice, and it will not be accomplished without great loss of personal ease and some violence to personal feeling on the part of those engaged in it. There are men at present listless, almost hopeless, whose place ought to be in the front rank, and every means must be used to rouse such men to active co-operation. In the House of Commons itself great misapprehensions exist as to the amount of public opinion which really supports the Alliance, and an exaggerated estimate is formed of the electoral power of the publicans. In numbers they certainly appear formidable, but their political strength is by no means in proportion to their numbers, and their power relatively to the other portions of the constituency must be much diminished by any change which may be brought about in the forthcoming reform bill. The first of these misapprehensions will be set at rest by the result of the canvass when completed; the second will be disposed of by a few contests in the arena of politics.

Every favourable opportunity must be seized to secure the discussion of Prohibition from the hustings, so as to familiarise the constituencies with it as a political issue, and this should be done as far as possible by friends of the cause in the particular district. Your committee deem it to be of the utmost importance that local political action should be promoted as much as possible, that the registration courts should be watched, and the list of voters carefully scrutinized, that no votes be lost through negligence and inadvertance; and, above all, that the representatives of a district be convinced that they will be supported in any course they may take on behalf of Temperance, not by an association merely, but by the spontaneous sympathies of their own constituents.

Undoubtedly the present aspect of affairs must inspire the most sanguine hope. The prospects of the Alliance were never so brilliant. The hearty sympathy of the Temperance societies has opened up channels for agitation which already spread over every

district, and the general development of public sentiment has abundantly shown that past labour has not been in vain. Your committee have devoted themselves to the work you confided to their hands with a single purpose, and with absolute unanimity of counsel. They are willing to continue those efforts, but they feel more and more, as the responsibility attaching to their position year by year increases, that they are powerless unless sustained by your continued and vigorous exertions. The *People* alone, to whom the Alliance appeals, can declare the triumph of your cause. It can be decided by no Government, however powerful ; by no association, however energetic. The people must say for themselves how long they will be content to remain—their resources wasted, their industry crippled, their lives imperilled, and their homes rendered desolate by the traffic in strong drink—or when we may look for the dawn of a brighter civilization than Britain has yet seen.



SUBSCRIPTIONS TO GENERAL FUND.

1857-58.

[Five Shillings and upwards.]

Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart., Wal- lington £400 0 0	Norton, Thomas, London £5 0 0
Eaton, Joseph, Bristol £200 0 0	Petrie, Joseph, Rochdale 5 0 0
Simpson, James, J.P., Accrington... £200 0 0	Pease, Edward, jun., Darlington ... 5 0 0
Charleton, Robert, Bristol £101 1 0	Remington, Miss C., Lancaster ... 5 0 0
Euung, W., Glasgow £100 0 0	Saunders, Edward, Bath 5 0 0
Hope, John W.S., Glasgow £100 0 0	Saunders, W., Bath 5 0 0
Jupe, Charles, Mere £100 0 0	Service, Robert, Culcreuch 5 0 0
Harvey, William, and Sons, Salford 50 0 0	Smalley, Robert, Bolton 5 0 0
Janson, William, London 50 0 0	Tatham, George, Leeds 5 0 0
Priestman, John, Bradford 50 0 0	Thorp, Fielden, York 5 0 0
Tucker, Jos., J.P., Pavenham-Bury 50 0 0	Thorp, J., Halifax 5 0 0
Spence, Peter, Pendleton 25 0 0	Whitehead, J. B., Rawtenstall ... 5 0 0
Alexander, R. D., Ipswich 20 0 0	Wigham, H., Dublin 5 0 0
Clark, C. and J., Street 20 0 0	Wigham, J. R., Dublin 5 0 0
Crowdon, Wilson, Manchester ... 20 0 0	Everett, Ann, Croydon 4 4 0
Harrison, G. W., Wakefield 20 0 0	Richardson, Thos. and Mrs., Bristol... 4 4 0
Lawson, Sir W., Bart., Brayton ... 20 0 0	Sutton, H. S., Manchester 4 4 0
Guest, John, Rotherham 15 0 0	Benson, R., jun., Preston 4 2 0
Trevelyan, A., Tyneholm 12 0 0	Gale, Frederick, North Cheriton ... 4 0 0
Backhouse, W., Wolsingham 10 0 0	Smith, John, Glasgow 4 0 0
Binvon, Fryer, and Co., Manchester 10 0 0	Thorp, Frederick, Preston 4 0 0
Cotterell, J. H., Bath 10 0 0	Warner, E. P., Oaksey 4 0 0
Crabtree, Henry, Ardwick 10 0 0	Robinson, Edmund, Warrington ... 3 13 6
Dawbarn, Richard, Wisbeach 10 0 0	Clark, J., J.P., Southampton 3 3 0
Ellis, Dr. James, Sudbrook Park ... 10 0 0	Bonomi, J., London 3 1 0
Gale, Rev. H., B.C.L., Treborough ... 10 0 0	Penney, R. H., Southwick 3 0 0
Gibson, Ann, Saffron Waldon 10 0 0	Riley, John, Manchester 3 0 0
Haigh, W., Huddersfield 10 0 0	Atkinson, R., Dublin... .. 3 0 0
Hay, Robert, Perth 10 0 0	Isaac, J. C., Liskeard (1858-9) ... 3 0 0
Noel, Hon. and Rev. L., Exton 10 0 0	Martin, Joseph, Seaforth 3 0 0
Slater, William, Carlisle 10 0 0	Routh, O. F., Hawes 2 10 0
Stephenson, Miss Anne, Ipswich ... 10 0 0	Tweedy, Mrs., Truro 2 10 0
S. S. 10 0 0	"A Teetotal Family," N. Cheriton 2 5 9
Topp, R., Farnworth 10 0 0	Brookes, W., Manchester 2 5 0
Whitehead, Peter, Rawtenstall ... 10 0 0	Armstrong, W., York 2 2 0
Watt, J. H., Irvine 10 0 0	A Friend, Worsley 2 2 0
Whitworth, B., Fleetwood 10 0 0	Arnot, Rev. W., Glasgow 2 2 0
Allen, R., Dublin 7 10 0	Burt, Jonathan, Gunby, Howden ... 2 2 0
Armitage, Wm., Farnley Hall 7 10 0	Burns, Rev. Jabez, D.D., Paddington 2 2 0
Darby, C. E., Brymbo, Wrexham ... 7 10 0	Burns, Rev. Jabez, D.D. (1858-9) ... 2 2 0
Matthews, William, Earls Colne ... 7 10 0	Beilby, Thomas, Birmingham 2 2 0
Marshall, Hon. Judge, Nova Scotia 6 0 0	Brunskill and Co., Manchester ... 2 2 0
"A Working Man," Manchester ... 5 5 0	Beiter, Andrew, London 2 2 0
Armitage, James, Farnley Hall ... 5 5 0	Collinson, Rev. J., Souby 2 2 0
Binns, Thomas, Tottenham 5 5 0	Cowen, Joseph, Blaydon 2 2 0
Wainwright, R. A., Islington 5 5 0	Crouch, E. A., Liskeard 2 2 0
A Friend, per D. Graham, Over Dar- wen 5 0 0	Collins, John, J.P., Brampton ... 2 2 0
Baker, Colonel G., Bath 5 0 0	Cossham, Handel, Bristol 2 2 0
Backhouse, E., jun., Sunderland ... 5 0 0	Fowlkes, John, Aberdovey 2 2 0
Bowly, Samuel, Gloucester 5 0 0	Giles, John, London 2 2 0
Brodie, W., Belhaven, Dunbar ... 5 0 0	Heywood, Alderman, Manchester... 2 2 0
Clayton, W. C., M.A., London 5 0 0	Henderson, William, Dundee 2 2 0
Christy, W. M., Kingston-on-Thames 5 0 0	Kendal, Milne, and Falkner, Man- chester... .. 2 2 0
Clinton, Colonel, Royston 5 0 0	Manson, John, Newcastle-on-Tyne... 2 2 0
Davie, John, Dufermline 5 0 0	Moreland, J., Croydon... .. 2 2 0
Dent, W., Marr, Doncaster 5 0 0	Partridge and Co., London 2 2 0
Ellis, James, Pickering 5 0 0	Rogers, W. T., Beaumaris 2 2 0
Ellis, James, Pickering (1858-9) ... 5 0 0	Richards, Evan, Carnarvon 2 2 0
Elliott, Samuel, Liskeard 5 0 0	Strachan, John, South Shields ... 2 2 0
Franks, Moses, Heckington... .. 5 0 0	Shirley, Thomas, Manchester ... 2 2 0
Fleming, D. G., Manchester... .. 5 0 0	Smithies, T. B., London 2 2 0
Fielding, James, Sowerby Bridge ... 5 0 0	Smedley, John, Matlock 2 2 0
Gaskill, James, Manchester 5 0 0	Thompson, Charles, Manchester ... 2 2 0
Houghton, James, Dublin 5 0 0	Wilson, Thos., Thornton-in-Craven 2 2 0
Hickes, W., Lostwithiel 5 0 0	Harvey, J., M.D., Dublin 2 1 0
Hodgkinson, James, Patricroft 5 0 0	Allbright, J. M., Charlbury 2 0 0
Hacfield, G. M.P., Sheffield... .. 5 0 0	Allen, Joseph, Dublin 2 0 0
Isaac, J. C., Liskeard 5 0 0	Ashby, John, Croydon 2 0 0
Johnson and Brothers, Manchester 5 0 0	Ashby, Thomas, Carshalton... .. 2 0 0
Kitching, John, London 5 0 0	Barron, W., Elvaston Castle 2 0 0
M'Culloch, J. M., M.D., Dumfries ... 5 0 0	Bremner, W., Manchester 2 0 0
Nelson, J. E., Manchester 5 0 0	Brown, Potts, Huntingdon 2 0 0
	Cotterell, H. F., Bath 2 0 0

Cameron, Dr. G. F., Elgin ...	£2	0	0	Grainger, F., London ...	£1	1	0
Darbishire, C. J., J.P., Rivington, near Chorley ...	2	0	0	Grieg, Rev., G. Kirkpatrick Durham ...	1	1	0
Ellice, Lady Jane, London ...	2	0	0	Griffiths, R., London ...	1	1	0
Graham, D. and Mrs., Over Darwen ...	2	0	0	Hammarbom, H. A., Hartlepool ...	1	1	0
Gale, Rev. W. W., Shepton Mallett ...	2	0	0	Hartley, Richard, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Glen, O., Selkirk ...	2	0	0	Hicks, Charles, London ...	1	1	0
Holland, Samuel, Penrhyn ...	2	0	0	Henderson, John, Dundee ...	1	1	0
Jones, Edwin and Mrs., Brighton ...	2	0	0	Hull, C. E., Manchester ...	1	1	0
King, Edward, York (1857-8) ...	2	0	0	Hankison and Blore, Manchester ...	1	1	0
King, Edward, York (1858-9) ...	2	0	0	Hilton, J. Jun., Brighton ...	1	1	0
Lees, Dr. F. R., Meauwood, Leeds ...	2	0	0	Hanmer, L., Sale Moor ...	1	1	0
Livesey, G. T., London ...	2	0	0	Higginbottom, Dr. J., Nottingham ...	1	1	0
Muggleton, R., Lyddington ...	2	0	0	Hague, Rev. Wm., Manchester ...	1	1	0
Newman, Professor F. W., London ...	2	0	0	Hudson, Dr., Manchester ...	1	1	0
Owen, T., Holywell ...	2	0	0	Howitt, F. T., Heanor, near Belper ...	1	1	0
Oliver, J., Wellington ...	2	0	0	Hanson, Rev. J., Chesterfield ...	1	1	0
Pendlebury, John, Manchester ...	2	0	0	Howard, Elizabeth, London ...	1	1	0
Palmer, George, Reading ...	2	0	0	Hill, C. D., Hartlepool ...	1	1	0
Pope, Margaret, Staines ...	2	0	0	Hancock, J. H., Northwich ...	1	1	0
Rickman, John, Lewes ...	2	0	0	Holman, John, Topsham ...	1	1	0
Routh, Rev. J. O., Huddlow, Kendal ...	2	0	0	Jackson, C., Hastings ...	1	1	0
Ridley, R. E., Hexham ...	2	0	0	Jebbett, W., Nottingham ...	1	1	0
Robinson, G. A., Bedale ...	2	0	0	Jenkins, Rev. Canon, Dowlais ...	1	1	0
Robinson, G. J. P., Richmond (1857- 58 and 1858-59) ...	2	0	0	Kirkham, John, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Spencer, Jeremiah, Cockermouth ...	2	0	0	Kingham, H., Watford ...	1	1	0
Spence, Joseph, York ...	2	0	0	Kirtou, Rev. J. W., Stafford ...	1	1	0
Smith, Mrs. Ann, Skipton ...	2	0	0	Ludbrook, W., London ...	1	1	0
Thompson, F. J., Bridgewater ...	2	0	0	Langford, A. F., Manchester ...	1	1	0
Worsfold, Rev. J. N., Nuneaton ...	2	0	0	Ludbrook, S. Manchester, ...	1	1	0
Martin, Thomas, Lewes ...	1	11	6	Lewis, G., Market Drayton ...	1	1	0
Bagnall, Rev. Samuel, M.A., Runcorn ...	1	11	0	Marshall, G. H., London ...	1	1	0
Mounsey, Jno., jun., Sunderland ...	1	10	0	Morrell, Robert, Selby ...	1	1	0
Pyle, T. H., M.D., Earsdon ...	1	10	0	Mudge, Dr. Henry, Bodmin ...	1	1	0
Steel, Rev. R., Cheltenham ...	1	10	0	Mitchell, James, Glasgow ...	1	1	0
Ward, Abraham, Manchester ...	1	10	0	Monro, M. M., Enfield ...	1	1	0
Williams, Thomas, Aberdare ...	1	10	0	Morrall, Michael and Martha, Man- chester ...	1	1	0
Donnelly, J. and E., Blackburn ...	1	6	0	Miller, Dr. J. & Family, Manchester ...	1	1	0
L'ister, Thos., Chesterfield ...	1	6	0	Maughan, Rev. Jas., Dudley ...	1	1	0
Blott, W., Wellinborough ...	1	5	0	Members of Temperance Committee, Burslem ...	1	1	0
Wilson, Wm., Mansfield ...	1	2	6	Napier and Goodier, Manchester ...	1	1	0
Livesey, Thomas, Peckham ...	1	2	0	Nottidge, J., London ...	1	1	0
Jones, Edmund, Wickwar ...	1	1	6	Oxley, Dr. Wm., London ...	1	1	0
A Friend, per Rev. S. Annear ...	1	1	0	Page, W. T., Lincoln ...	1	1	0
Balfour, Mrs. C. L., London ...	1	1	0	Palmer, Samuel, London ...	1	1	0
Barrett, Jonathan, Croydon ...	1	1	0	Portlock, Samuel, Brighton ...	1	1	0
Barrett, Mary, Croydon ...	1	1	0	Peek, Richard, J.P., Kingsbridge ...	1	1	0
Barrett, Jeremiah, Birmingham ...	1	1	0	Poxon, P., Stewton ...	1	1	0
Barnsley, W. H., Manchester ...	1	1	0	Phillips, Henry, Newport ...	1	1	0
Beckett, Henry, Wolverhampton ...	1	1	0	Pattinson, Jno., Penrith ...	1	1	0
Beresford and Southern, Manchester ...	1	1	0	Pinching, R. L., Walthamstow, near London ...	1	1	0
Burus, Rev. D., London ...	1	1	0	Phillips, Dr., Manchester ...	1	1	0
Bradley, William, Stockport ...	1	1	0	Popham, J., Topsham ...	1	1	0
Bishop, Rev. F., Chesterfield ...	1	1	0	Raper, J. H., Bolton ...	1	1	0
Booth, G. R., Sunderland ...	1	1	0	Robson, E. C., Sunderland ...	1	1	0
Bryant, William, Plymouth ...	1	1	0	Robson, J. E., Hartlepool ...	1	1	0
Brown, Dr., Manchester ...	1	1	0	Smith, Rev. G., Ashbourne ...	1	1	0
Carpenter, Rev. R. L., B.A., Halifax ...	1	1	0	Steinthal, Rev. S. A., Liverpool ...	1	1	0
Cadbury, J., Baubury ...	1	1	0	Slater, Josh. and Sarah, Ironbridge ...	1	1	0
Collins, William, Northampton ...	1	1	0	Smedley, Mrs., Matlock ...	1	1	0
Crawford, J. G., London ...	1	1	0	Spackman, Henry, Corsham ...	1	1	0
Clay, Dr., Manchester ...	1	1	0	Somerville, Wm., Bittou, near Bristol ...	1	1	0
Days, Rev. E. M.A., Peterborough ...	1	1	0	Trench, Thos., Glasgow ...	1	1	0
Dodgson, William, Wigton ...	1	1	0	Thomson, J., J.P., Lancaster ...	1	1	0
Dobbie, L., Rothesay ...	1	1	0	Thorp, W. R., Preston ...	1	1	0
Dixon, Henry, Pendleton ...	1	1	0	Thomas, W., Wrexham ...	1	1	0
Edmunds, George, Bridport ...	1	1	0	Turner, Thos., Manchester ...	1	1	0
Edwards, J. C., Manchester ...	1	1	0	Udney, Geo., London ...	1	1	0
Elliot, J., Liskeard ...	1	1	0	Williams, Jno., Aberystwyth ...	1	1	0
Evas, Thomas, Salford ...	1	1	0	Whitwell, Edwd., Kendal ...	1	1	0
Evans, Rev. S., Hebron, St. Clears ...	1	1	0	Worsdell, N., Crewe ...	1	1	0
Fox, Rev. Joseph, Manchester ...	1	1	0	A Friend, Malvern ...	1	1	0
Ferguson, Rev. F., M.A., Glasgow ...	1	1	0	A Friend, Colchester ...	1	1	0
Fox, Rev. G. T., M.A., Durham ...	1	1	0	A Friend, St. Austell ...	1	1	0
Fanning, Roger, Helstone ...	1	1	0	A Friend, per Rev. S. Annear ...	1	1	0
Frost, Thomas, Salford ...	1	1	0	Astbury, Thomas, Northop ...	1	1	0
Friends per F. Reid, Dalgone Mill, near Dumfries ...	1	1	0	Armitage, P., Rastrick ...	1	1	0
Friends, Plymouth, per S. Annear ...	1	1	0	Ashby, Joseph, Brixton Hill ...	1	1	0
Geils, Major, J. T., Geilston ...	1	1	0	Ainsworth, Jess., Oldham ...	1	1	0
Goodhall, Edward, Manchester ...	1	1	0	Armitage, G., Richmond, Yorkshire ...	1	0	0

Allan, James, Glasgow	£1	0	0	Little, John, Manchester	£1	0	0
Armitage, Wm. (2nd sub.), Farnley	1	0	0	Latham, Thos., Manchester	1	0	0
Baker, W. R., London	1	0	0	Lord, Rev. Thos., Brigstock	1	0	0
Brown, H., junr., Selkirk	1	0	0	Le Breton, Mrs. Eliz., and Friends, Kendal	1	0	0
Brown, Isaac, Ackworth, Pontefract	1	0	0	Martindale, S., Liverpool	1	0	0
Backhouse, James, York	1	0	0	Marriage, Caroline, Chelmsford	1	0	0
Braithwaite, G., Stockton-on-Tees	1	0	0	Marriage, Rachael, Chelmsford	1	0	0
Browne, William, Fotherness	1	0	0	McFarlane, D., Barrhead	1	0	0
Butterworth, W. & Friends, Padiham	1	0	0	Merrick, J., Manchester	1	0	0
Brown, Mrs. S. R., Glasgow	1	0	0	Markham, Rev. W. R., Morland	1	0	0
Bell, J.A., Preston	1	0	0	Noble, Alderman, Boston	1	0	0
Bickham, W., Manchester	1	0	0	Oldham, Wm., Manchester	1	0	0
Candler, B. J., Birkenhead	1	0	0	Parry, Thomas, Manchester	1	0	0
Cadbury, John, Birmingham	1	0	0	Petrie, J., jun., Rochdale	1	0	0
Carpenter, Rev. P. P., Warrington	1	0	0	Page, Jonathan, Nottingham	1	0	0
Chalk, Thos., Kingston-on-Thames	1	0	0	Pierce, William, Wrexham	1	0	0
Christy, James, Chelmsford	1	0	0	Pedley, Richard, Crewe	1	0	0
Clarkson, Rev. S., Salford	1	0	0	Pearsoo, James, Congleton	1	0	0
Chance, Edward, Birmingham	1	0	0	Phillips and Tickell, Manchester	1	0	0
Cash, Joseph, Coventry	1	0	0	Pitman, Josh., Shepton Mallett	1	0	0
Craig, Andrew, Barrhead	1	0	0	Palmer, W. J., Reading	1	0	0
Crossley, James, Manchester	1	0	0	Packham, Mrs., Brighton	1	0	0
Craig, Mathew, Barrhead	1	0	0	Parsons, John, Motcombe	1	0	0
Cox, Jonathan, Manchester	1	0	0	Robertson, James, Glasgow	1	0	0
Corner, R., Torweston	1	0	0	Royle and Rawson, Wigan	1	0	0
Campbell, John, Stonehouse	1	0	0	Rigg, Samuel, London	1	0	0
Dawson, E., Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster	1	0	0	Rickman, R. P., Lewes	1	0	0
Dornbusch, George, Dalston, London	1	0	0	Ryder, Robert, Levenshulme	1	0	0
Drewry, Thos. and W., Fleetwood	1	0	0	Ridley, Mrs. R., Hexham	1	0	0
Drummond, P., Stirling	1	0	0	Simms, J., Belfast	1	0	0
Dinham, John, Exeter	1	0	0	Sawden, B. S., Bridlington	1	0	0
Dixon, B. L., Brigg	1	0	0	Shoen, Rev. R., Royston	1	0	0
Denniston, Rev. James, Plymouth	1	0	0	Scholefield, James, Gloucester	1	0	0
Eden, Thomas, Liverpool	1	0	0	Sard, Mrs. John, London	1	0	0
Elliott, Mary, Liskeard	1	0	0	Sanderson, Wm., South Shields	1	0	0
Elliott, Mary, jun., Liskeard	1	0	0	Smith, Walter, Southport	1	0	0
Eccroyd, Mrs., Doncaster	1	0	0	Simpson, Robt., Glasgow	1	0	0
Fraser, Alexander, Manchester	1	0	0	Sharman, Abm., Sheffield	1	0	0
Fithian, W., Manchester	1	0	0	Sharman, Mrs. Sheffield	1	0	0
Fearnside, Frank, Ossett	1	0	0	Stansfield, S., Skipton	1	0	0
Frost, F. W., Thetford	1	0	0	Sergeant, John, Tintwistle	1	0	0
Frost, F. W., Thetford, (1858-59)	1	0	0	Smyth, Jno., Banbridge	1	0	0
Fildes, James, Manchester	1	0	0	Satterthwaite, W., Manchester	1	0	0
Friends, Berkhamstead	1	0	0	Simmons and Woodrow, Oldham	1	0	0
Ford, C. J., J.P., Sandbach	1	0	0	Tbompson, Wm., Darlington	1	0	0
Gale, John W. P., North Cheriton	1	0	0	Thompson, Henry, Airmn, Goole	1	0	0
Gale, E. E., North Cheriton	1	0	0	Taylor, Peter, Dunfermline	1	0	0
Goad, Miss, Ulverstone	1	0	0	Turner, G., Gourock	1	0	0
Gray, John, Hexham	1	0	0	Thomas, Daniel, Holywell	1	0	0
Gutteridge, Richard, Dunstable	1	0	0	Trevanion, Mrs. S., Chelsea	1	0	0
Godlee, Burwood, J.P., Lewes	1	0	0	Thomas, Miss Ann, Brighton	1	0	0
Greenwood, Elizabeth, Chelmsford	1	0	0	Tisdall, E. and Family, London	1	0	0
Graham, Thomas, Coalbrookdale	1	0	0	Venning, W. A., Canterbury	1	0	0
Gaukrödger, J., Burnley	1	0	0	Wilson, Benj., Mirfield	1	0	0
Howorth, Rev. F., Bury	1	0	0	Whitworth, Rev. W. M.A., Bacup	1	0	0
Hack, Miss, Torquay	1	0	0	Whittaker, W., Royton, Oldham	1	0	0
Hnie, Edward, Edinburgh	1	0	0	Walton, Miss R., Manchester	1	0	0
Hamilton, James, Glasgow	1	0	0	Whitworth, R., Manchester	1	0	0
Hopkins, n, Mrs., Manchester	1	0	0	Walker, Miss, Edinburgh	1	0	0
Hurst, James, Manchester	1	0	0	Welsh, Wm. T., J.P., Wells	1	0	0
Hargreaves, B., Manchester	1	0	0	Wilson, Edwd., Kirkby Lonsdale	1	0	0
Hopkins, H., Scarborough	1	0	0	Willis, Thos., Manchester	1	0	0
Hornby, Rev. W., Great Eccleston	1	0	0	Webb, Thos., Dublin	1	0	0
Hope, Samuel, Fleetwood	1	0	0	Ward, Wm., Manchester	1	0	0
Hop, George, Montrose	1	0	0	Waucope, Admiral, Penrith	1	0	0
Hall, George, Manchester	1	0	0	Walker, Rev. Jno., Kirkwhelpington	1	0	0
Howe, William, Manchester	1	0	0	Booth, George, Monkwearmouth	0	16	0
Hartley, Benj., Armlay	1	0	0	Friends at Glenkens, Castle Douglas	0	15	6
Hosegood, Obed, Bristol	1	0	0	Corner, W. E., London	0	15	0
Hosegood, George, Wachford	1	0	0	Lewis, J. and Mrs., London	0	15	0
Huntley, J., Reading	1	0	0	Bedson, George, Manchester	0	12	6
Inwards, W., Leamington	1	0	0	Haggart, Letitia, Ashford	0	12	0
Johnston, James, Paisley	1	0	0	Angus, Peter, Glasgow	0	10	6
Jackson, Robert, Manchester	1	0	0	Beaumont, Edward, Oxford	0	10	6
Jackson and Brothers, Wigan	1	0	0	Berrie, John, Manchester	0	10	6
Jones, Rev. Owen, Manchester	1	0	0	Crompton, James, Manchester	0	10	6
James, Sylvanus, Truro	1	0	0	Cockbain, W., Manchester	0	10	6
James, Mrs. S., Truro	1	0	0	Fox, R. W., Exeter	0	10	6
Jacques, Amos, Wigan	1	0	0	Hammer, Martha, Manchester	0	10	6
Jackson, Hugh, London	1	0	0	Hatterley, Thomas, London	0	10	6
Kerr, N. S., Glasgow	1	0	0	Hattersley, Mrs., London	0	10	6
King, Henry, Rochdale	1	0	0				
Kay, J. R., Manchester	1	0	0				

Hayward, John, London	...	£0 10 6	Lee, Rev. W. H., Morland	...	£0 10 0
Johnson, R., Manchester	...	0 0 6	Lithgoe, Thomas, Manchester	...	0 10 0
Lees, J. J., Manchester	...	0 0 6	Ludgate, Peter, London	...	0 10 0
Loomes, Samuel, London	...	0 0 6	Mathews, Rev. T. W., Boston	...	0 10 0
Miller, S., Manchester	...	0 0 6	Marriott, Saville, Beckington	...	0 10 0
Rayner, William, Manchester	...	0 0 6	Marsh, John F., Croydon	...	0 10 0
Stoddart, Andrew, Manchester	...	0 0 6	Multan, W. Liskeard	...	0 10 0
Squirrel, John, London	...	0 0 6	MacLagan, P., M.D. Berwick-on-Tweed	...	0 10 0
Swallow, George, jun., Manchester	...	0 0 6	Madge, T., Norwich	...	0 10 0
Shaw, Rev. John, Preston	...	0 0 6	Meachen, Charles, London	...	0 10 0
Taylor, Jonathan, London	...	0 0 6	Madeley, William, Manchester	...	0 10 0
Williams, W., Ardwick	...	0 0 6	Mudie, G., London	...	0 10 0
Young, Michael, London	...	0 0 6	Middleton, J., Manchester	...	0 10 0
A Friend, St. Austell	...	0 10 0	Murray, James, Glasgow	...	0 10 0
A Friend, Longton	...	0 10 0	Marriott, Mr., Northampton	...	0 10 0
Anderson, E., Glasgow	...	0 10 0	Needham, J. C., Manchester	...	0 10 0
Ashworth, J., Turton	...	0 10 0	Nob e, John, jun., Boston	...	0 10 0
Armstrong, Joseph, Wolverhampton	...	0 10 0	Oliver, D., Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	0 10 0
Altham, Thos., Penrith	...	0 10 0	Palmer, George, Manchester	...	0 10 0
Anti-Teetotal, per C. Thompson	...	0 10 0	Perry, Rev. Dr., Wakefield	...	0 10 0
Bardsley, Rev. J., M.A., Manchester	...	0 10 0	Penn, Rev. G. H., Abbotsbury	...	0 10 0
Buckland, Thomas and Mrs., Great Malvern	...	0 10 0	Phibbs, William, Manchester	...	0 10 0
Blelock, Rev. D., Crewe	...	0 10 0	Prond, Eliza, Lewes	...	0 10 0
Barrow, J., jun., Lancaster	...	0 10 0	Pollard, Alfred, Derby	...	0 10 0
Bennington, W., Stockton-on-Tees	...	0 10 0	Pearce, C. T., M.D., Northampton	...	0 10 0
Barrow, Thomas, Lancaster	...	0 10 0	Phillips, Miss M., Nuneaton	...	0 10 0
Berkeley, C. W., London	...	0 10 0	Pickett, G., London	...	0 10 0
Buckley, W. H., Manchester	...	0 10 0	Pearson, Mrs. B., Manchester	...	0 10 0
Beck, Samuel, jun., Dorking, Surrey	...	0 10 0	Reeves, John, jun., Bayswater	...	0 10 0
Bythesea, Mr., Freshford, Bath	...	0 10 0	Rickar, J. R., Wadebridge	...	0 10 0
Bennett, Samuel, Horbury	...	0 10 0	Robinson, J., Liskeard	...	0 10 0
Bruce, William, Edinburgh	...	0 10 0	Rose, W. and Mrs., Manchester	...	0 10 0
Brown, Rev. J. T., Northampton	...	0 10 0	Scott, Rev. W., Bradford	...	0 10 0
Caine, Rev. W., M.A., Manchester	...	0 10 0	Southwell, E. J., Stepney	...	0 10 0
Castledon, S., London	...	0 10 0	Shepherd, W., Settle	...	0 10 0
Charlesworth, Josh., Manchester	...	0 10 0	Shiers, W., Manchester	...	0 10 0
Cheetham, Samuel, Heywood	...	0 10 0	Storr, W., Liverpool	...	0 10 0
Cheetham, Charles, Heywood	...	0 10 0	Sims, W., London	...	0 10 0
Cliff, William, Manchester	...	0 10 0	Swallow, J. S., Manchester	...	0 10 0
Cording, Edward, Croydon	...	0 10 0	Sparrow, John, Cheetwood	...	0 10 0
Colebrook, George, Reading	...	0 10 0	Slater, Edward, Exeter	...	0 10 0
Cotterell, Louis, Bath	...	0 10 0	Tatham, John, Settle	...	0 10 0
Crawshaw, Thomas, jun., Dewsbury	...	0 10 0	Taylor, Joseph, Postefract	...	0 10 0
Crompton, Dr., Manchester	...	0 10 0	Thompson, Rev. Joseph	...	0 10 0
Davidson, Kennedy, Glasgow	...	0 10 0	Taylor, B., Birmingham	...	0 10 0
Davidson, Robert, Glasgow	...	0 10 0	Treffy, Joshua, St. Austell	...	0 10 0
Dowden (Richard), Richard, Cork	...	0 10 0	Tweed, John, Glasgow	...	0 10 0
Dawbarn, H., Wisbeach	...	0 10 0	Todd, G., jun., Chelsea	...	0 11 0
Derkin, A., Wigton	...	0 10 0	Tadd, Captain P., Fowey	...	0 10 0
Dunn, Bryan, Coventry	...	0 10 0	Tamlin, Thomas, Liskeard	...	0 10 0
Dickinson, Mary S., Alston	...	0 10 0	Veale, J. E., St. Austell	...	0 10 0
Dean, John, Haslingden	...	0 10 0	Veale, R., St. Austell	...	0 10 0
Ellis, R., jun., Harrogate	...	0 10 0	Wales, R., York	...	0 10 0
Elden, J. E., Ilford	...	0 10 0	Weeks, Rev. E. H., Manchester	...	0 10 0
Fisher, Abraham, Youghal	...	0 10 0	Wildgoose, R., Matlock	...	0 10 0
Fisawick, Elizabeth, Southport	...	0 10 0	Williamson, R., Harrington	...	0 10 0
Fox, Samuel, Totenham	...	0 1 0	Wilkinson, J., Whitehaven	...	0 10 0
Ford, John, Stowmarket	...	1 1 0	Whitmore, Samuel, Manchester	...	0 10 0
Field, J. R., London	...	1 1 0	Woodhead, Godfrey, Manchester	...	0 10 0
Fox, Mrs. B., Penryh	...	1 1 0	Watson, — Manchester	...	0 10 0
Gallie, G., Glasgow	...	1 1 0	Wolseley, Rev. R. W., B.A. Southampton	...	0 10 0
Gibson, Isabella, Safford, Peterborough	...	0 10 0	W. B. M. and S. W. D., Egremont	...	0 10 0
Gray, Rev. Stewart, Balcon	...	0 10 0	Weatherall, Miss, Manchester	...	0 10 0
Greener, Rev. J., Egerton	...	0 10 0	Ford, John, York	...	0 8 0
Grimes, C. C., Stonehouse	...	0 10 0	Moore, Mary, Ryde	...	0 8 0
Hall, Richard, Wigton	...	0 10 0	C nstantine, J., Manchester	...	0 7 6
Harlock, Samuel, Nantwich	...	0 10 0	Smith, Thomas, Hexham	...	0 7 6
Harris, C. B., Rev. B.A., Milnthorpe	...	0 10 0	Harris, John, London	...	0 7 6
Holmes, W., Alton	...	0 10 0	Place, Richard, London	...	0 7 0
Huton, Rev. Thomas, Northampton	...	0 10 0	Gill, Anthony, Bridgewater	...	0 6 0
Howden, W. G., Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	0 10 0	Livesey, Helen, Peckham	...	0 6 0
Hoyle, W., Crawshawbooth	...	0 10 0	Laister, Robert, Market Weighton	...	0 6 0
Hemmingway, William, Thorne	...	0 10 0	Lighdown, James, Salford	...	0 6 0
Haynes, W. J., London	...	0 10 0	Mann, Henry, Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	0 6 0
Harlock, J., Warrington	...	0 10 0	Nicholson, George, London	...	0 6 0
Hitchman, D., Leamington	...	0 10 0	Perry, William, Saffron Waldon	...	0 6 0
Hardy, James, Stalybridge	...	0 10 0	Scott, R., Kilpatrick	...	0 6 0
Jonas, R., Manchester	...	0 10 0	Snappe, Richard, Bakewell	...	0 6 0
Jones, J., Chester	...	0 10 0	A Friend, per Rev. S. Annear	...	0 5 0
Jones, Rev. R., Manchester	...	0 10 0	A Friend, per Rev. S. Annear	...	0 5 0
Kelaart, W., M.D., Trinidad, W. Ind.	...	0 10 0	A Friend, per Rev. S. Annear	...	0 5 0

A Friend, per Rev. S. Annear	...	20	5	0	Fear, James, Reading	...	...	20	5	0
A Friend, per Rev. S. Annear	...	0	5	0	Fox, Mrs. R., Falmouth	...	...	0	5	0
A Friend, per Rev. S. Annear	...	0	5	0	Fox, Miss A. Maria, do.	...	...	0	5	0
A Friend, per James Mitchell	...	0	5	0	Fox, Miss Caroline, do.	...	...	0	5	0
A Friend, St. Austell	...	0	5	0	Fox, E., Torquay	...	...	0	5	0
A Maine-law Butcher, Manchester	...	0	5	0	Fox, G. F., Gloucester	...	...	0	5	0
A Prohibiti nist, Craik	...	0	5	0	Freund, Henry, London	...	...	0	5	0
A Teetotal Friend, Manchester	...	0	5	0	Forster, Joseph, Bampton	...	...	0	5	0
Alger, Alderman W., Brighton	...	0	5	0	Feron, J., Cockermouth	...	...	0	5	0
Addleshaw, J. W., Manchester	...	0	5	0	Friend at Thorne	...	...	0	5	0
A. H., Lond n...	...	0	5	0	Fell, Rev. Thos., Atherstone	...	...	0	5	0
A-till, R., Bighton	...	0	5	0	Gilchrist, Dr. J., Montrose	...	...	0	5	0
Arnison, W. C., Allendale Town	...	0	5	0	Gay, W. R., Port Isaac	...	...	0	5	0
Allen, J., Kensington	...	0	6	0	Gibson, W., Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Aikman, A., Edinburgh	...	0	5	0	Grant, Peter, Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Ainsworth, A. K., Southport	...	0	5	0	Graham, J. Penrith	...	...	0	5	0
Anderson, George, Exeter	...	0	5	0	Glass, David, Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Aldcroft, Thomas, Exeter	...	0	5	0	Gray, Robert, London	...	...	0	5	0
Adam, John, Leith	...	0	5	0	Gee, Rev. T., Denbigh	...	...	0	5	0
Abbott, James, Leith	...	0	5	0	Gregory, Mr., Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Anderson, John, London	...	0	5	0	Gillespie, C., Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Allen, James, Alnwick	...	0	5	0	Green, Thomas, London	...	...	0	5	0
Allen, Miss M., Li-keard	...	0	5	0	Gray, Mr., Glasgow	...	...	0	5	0
Bagshaw, Benjamin, Longsight	...	0	5	0	Gregory, Fra cis, Ardwick	...	...	0	5	0
Burns, Rev. W., D.D., Kilsyth	...	0	5	0	Grindrod, R. B., M.D., Malvern	...	...	0	5	0
Beale, Samuel, Cork	...	0	5	0	Gillett, J., Southport	...	...	0	5	0
Blyth, H., Yarmouth	...	0	5	0	Greener, Mrs., Egerton	...	...	0	5	0
Bunting, W. and Son, Colchester	...	0	5	0	Gowans, Adam, Glasgow	...	...	0	5	0
Baron, Francois, London	...	0	5	0	Grieve, J., Kirkcudbright	...	...	0	5	0
Braithwaite, Sam., Stockton-on-Tees	...	0	5	0	Gray, T. L., Hexham	...	...	0	5	0
Blinson, John, Northampton	...	0	5	0	Gornall, R., Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Bogle, John Y., Glasgow	...	0	5	0	Greville, Mr., Northampton	...	...	0	5	0
Birkett, Rev. J., Winsford	...	0	5	0	Hall, T. F., Stratford	...	...	0	5	0
Birch, John, London	...	0	5	0	Hague, J. H., Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Barrow, James, Manchester	...	0	5	0	Hoe, James, Leeds	...	...	0	5	0
Burros, George, Paddington	...	0	5	0	Hayes, N., Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Browning, Alfred, Dover	...	0	5	0	Holland, W., Stockport	...	...	0	5	0
Barthom, W., Manchester	...	0	5	0	Hartley, J. and Family, Sheffield	...	...	0	5	0
Blake, Rev. W. A., London	...	0	5	0	Harvey, Thomas, Yongnal	...	...	0	5	0
Bonomi, Josh., Kensington	...	0	5	0	Harding, J., Sydenham	...	...	0	5	0
Burton, Joseph, Bodmin	...	0	5	0	Hutckings, Mrs., Southampton	...	...	0	5	0
Beck, Thomas, D-king, Surrey	...	0	5	0	Hanclay, Wm., Salford	...	...	0	5	0
Byers, Alderman Joshua, Stockton	...	0	5	0	Harding, A. T., Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Birch, James, London	...	0	5	0	Hutcheson, George, Barthead	...	...	0	5	0
Bake, Rev. Henry, Bridgewater	...	0	5	0	Honsedon, J., London	...	...	0	5	0
Bilbrough, W. H., Bramley	...	0	5	0	Howard, D., Dunster	...	...	0	5	0
Body, Maria, Oaksey	...	0	5	0	Hill, Arthur, T-tenham	...	...	0	5	0
Bradley, Henry, reston	...	0	5	0	Harper, Rev. R., Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Buck, James, Preston	...	0	5	0	Humphrey, Miss, Berriew	...	...	0	5	0
Broomhall, J., Colchester	...	0	5	0	Howard, J. J., Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Benjafield, Geo., Wincanton	...	0	5	0	Hamilton, Andrew, Edinburgh	...	...	0	5	0
Christian, Evan Kirk, Mangold	...	0	5	0	Hope, John, Hexham	...	...	0	5	0
Cunliffe, Jno., Bolton	...	0	5	0	Hope, John, Jno., Hexham	...	...	0	5	0
Collingwood, Rev. C. S., Sunderland	...	0	5	0	Hawacr, Root, Kettlewell	...	...	0	5	0
Clarke, John, Balb., Doncaster	...	0	5	0	Hutchinson, Rev. W., Wick	...	...	0	5	0
Coom, J. W., Bodmin	...	0	5	0	Harris, Mrs. N., Haverstock Hill	...	...	0	5	0
Charterton, Jno., Lower Crumpsall	...	0	5	0	Irvine, Rev. A. P., Richmond	...	...	0	5	0
Craig, Wm., Barthead	...	0	5	0	Inglis, Rev. Andr-w, Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Cochrane, Jno., Barthead	...	0	5	0	Jackson, Samuel, Winsford	...	...	0	5	0
Clark, Rev. W., Barthead	...	0	5	0	J. H., ...	...	...	0	5	0
Colmart, Capt., R N., Ex-ter	...	0	5	0	Jeffry, Jno. T., J-Fling	...	...	0	5	0
Chippendal, R., Great Harwood	...	0	5	0	J. Jno. Mard, Kirkby	...	...	0	5	0
Crabtree, J. B., Exeter	...	0	5	0	ones and ... Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Clapsam, Rev. R., Exmouth	...	0	5	0	Jeffry, Henry, Londn	...	...	0	5	0
Dawson, Rev. M., Bedale	...	0	5	0	Kendall, Rev. Wm. B.A., Kenilworth	...	...	0	5	0
Dawson, C. C., Liverpool	...	0	5	0	Kell w, Abm., Gu-nsey	...	...	0	5	0
Dodgson, J., Stockton-on-Tees	...	0	5	0	Knott, J. F., London	...	...	0	5	0
Duncan, Thos., Alnwick	...	0	5	0	Lockwood, Joseph, Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Doubleday, George, Newark	...	0	5	0	Lucas, Deborah, Frome	...	...	0	5	0
Donation, per Rev. J. N. Worsfold	...	0	5	0	Le Blanc, Mrs., London	...	...	0	5	0
Dyer, Mr., Northampton	...	0	5	0	Linton, Rev. H., M.A., Oxford	...	...	0	5	0
Dodds, Ralph, Berwick	...	0	5	0	Ling, G., London	...	...	0	5	0
De Belle, Samuel, Middleton	...	0	5	0	Lee, Dr., Wem	...	...	0	5	0
Earle, Isaac, Pendleton	...	0	5	0	Lowe, J. S., Bristol	...	...	0	5	0
Earle, Isaac, Pendleton (1858-9)	...	0	5	0	ndgate, M.s., London	...	...	0	5	0
Entwistle, Thos., Church, Accrington	...	0	5	0	Marriage, Edward, Colchester	...	...	0	5	0
Ellis, T. H., London	...	0	6	0	Morris, T., Manchester	...	...	0	5	0
Edwards, James, Topsham	...	0	5	0	Montgomery, Miss, Hulme	...	...	0	5	0
Farrant, R. E., London	...	0	5	0	Muddeman, Thomas, Leamington	...	...	0	5	0
Fisher, P. M., Yonghal	...	0	5	0	Marden, Isaac, Doncaster	...	...	0	5	0
Forbes, Rev. R., Aberdeen	...	0	5	0	Marsden, Josh., Doncaster	...	...	0	5	0
Finch, W. and Mrs., Lambeth	...	0	5	0	Mitchell, Rev. E. L., Exeter	...	...	0	5	0

M'Cree, Rev. G. W., London	... £0	5	0	Sisson, George, Gateshead	... £0	5	0
Maccellan, Rev. R. E. B., Maidstone	... 0	5	0	Spriggs, W., London	... 0	5	0
Martin, Peter, Guernsey	... 0	5	0	Stones, Josiah, Manchester	... 0	5	0
Martin, Stephen, Guernsey	... 0	5	0	Sexton, Charles, London	... 0	5	0
Mimpriss, Robert, London	... 0	5	0	Stevens, Benj., London	... 0	5	0
Morrall, James, Manchester	... 0	5	0	Sloote, Jno., Watchet	... 0	5	0
Mills, G. M. W., London	... 0	5	0	Stephenson, Mrs., Pickering	... 0	5	0
M'Caffrey, Patrick, London	... 0	5	0	Smythies, Rev. E., Suttonbonnington	0	5	0
M'Millan, Thomas, Greenock	... 0	5	0	Southon, Thomas, Leamington	... 0	5	0
Morris, John, Greenock	... 0	5	0	Swift, Rev. Benj., B.C.L., Southport	0	5	0
Montford, R., London	... 0	5	0	Stainton, Mr. and Mrs., London	... 0	5	0
M'William, Rev. W. B., Middlewich	0	5	0	Scott, William, Penrith	... 0	5	0
Nott, James, Malvern	... 0	5	0	Sylvester, William, Stafford	... 0	5	0
Owen, Joseph W., Manchester	... 0	5	0	Smart, George, Brighton	... 0	5	0
Pank, F. F., Birmingham	... 0	5	0	Street, Rev. J. C., Manchester	... 0	5	0
Priestley, Rev. Joshua, Doncaster	... 0	5	0	Tansley, Samuel, London	... 0	5	0
Parsonson, John, Doncaster	... 0	5	0	Thompson, Thos., Richmond, Yorks.	0	5	0
Pope, William, London	... 0	5	0	Thompson, James, Brighton	... 0	5	0
Porteus, John, Manchester	... 0	5	0	Tollemache, W., Leamington	... 0	5	0
Paul, W. J., Manchester	... 0	5	0	Tweedy, Miss, Truro	... 0	5	0
Procter, Wm., London	... 0	5	0	Tweedy, Miss M., Truro	... 0	5	0
Place, J. T., London	... 0	5	0	Tew, John, Manchester	... 0	5	0
Pearson, W., London	... 0	5	0	Thomas, John, London	... 0	5	0
Pritchett, J. T., London	... 0	5	0	Taylor, W., London	... 0	5	0
Poethelthwaite, —, Ulverstone	... 0	5	0	Watson, William, Pendleton	... 0	5	0
Pattinson, W., Hexham	... 0	5	0	Williamson, Rev. P. W., London	... 0	5	0
Peake, B. R., Manchester	... 0	5	0	Workman, Rev. J. S., Manchester	... 0	5	0
Raddcliffe, J. N., M.R.C.S., Braraley	0	5	0	Williams, Rev. J., Liverpool	... 0	5	0
Robinson, Rev. W. W., M.A., Chelsea	0	5	0	Westcombe, T., Worcester	... 0	5	0
Robinson, John, Penrith	... 0	5	0	Wood, Charles, Devonport	... 0	5	0
Robinson, Wm., Manchester	... 0	5	0	Wright, F. E., Kettering	... 0	5	0
Robinson, Sarah, Crawley	... 0	5	0	Wilkins, Ignatius, Wadebridge	... 0	5	0
Ram, Rev. S., A. M., Stratford-le-Bow	0	5	0	Willcock, William, Pendleton	... 0	5	0
Robbins, James, London	... 0	5	0	Williams, Owen, Manchester	... 0	5	0
Ray, Rev. Phillip, Ongar	... 0	5	0	Workman, Rev. Edward, Garstang	... 0	5	0
Robertson, Michael, Balfon	... 0	5	0	Wilson, William, Ulverstone	... 0	5	0
Roberts, —, Manchester	... 0	5	0	Whiteley, Thomas, London	... 0	5	0
Rimmer, E. J., Southport	... 0	5	0	William, George, Nantwich	... 0	5	0
Rogers, Rev. R. B., Cury Helstone	... 0	5	0	Webb, Richard, Reading	... 0	5	0
Robertson, John, Edinburgh	... 0	5	0	Wood, William, Pickering	... 0	5	0
Sadler, John, Wigton	... 0	5	0	Wood, R. B., Pickering	... 0	5	0
Sanderson, W., Church, Accrington	0	5	0	Worsley, James, Manchester	... 0	5	0
Smiles, R. W., Manchester	... 0	5	0	Wilson, Rev. James, Edinburgh	... 0	5	0
Sykes, John, Hulme	... 0	5	0	Whithead, Thomas, London	... 0	5	0
Sinclair, Rev. S., Greenock	... 0	5	0	Whittaker, R., Sandbach	... 0	5	0
Snell, John, Settle	... 0	5	0	Winch, Thomas, Skerton	... 0	5	0
Standing, Isaac, Leigh	... 0	5	0				

DONATIONS FROM TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Gateshead Temperance Union	... £5	0	0	Stockport	... £1	0	0
Gainsborough	... 1	9	4	Ulverstone	... 1	0	0
Bacup	... 1	1	0	Sleaford	... 0	13	4
Billinge, near Wigan	... 1	1	0	Axbridge, Woodborough	... 0	10	0
Blaydon	... 1	1	0	Barrow	... 0	10	0
Brighton New Temperance Assocn.	1	1	0	Belper	... 0	10	0
Bodmin	... 1	1	0	Chesterfield	... 0	10	0
Burslem	... 1	1	0	Crowle	... 0	10	0
Dartford, West Hill	... 1	1	0	Newton	... 0	10	0
Derby	... 1	1	0	St. Ives, Cornwall	... 0	10	0
Guernsey Temperance League	... 1	1	0	St. Clear	... 0	10	0
Hyde	... 1	1	0	Trevelmont	... 0	10	0
Malvern	... 1	1	0	Wickwar	... 0	10	0
Middlesbrough-Tees	... 1	1	0	Wirksworth	... 0	10	0
Northwich	... 1	1	0	Horncastle	... 0	7	10
Rawtenstall	... 1	1	0	Herodsfoot	... 0	7	6
Richmond, Yorksbire	... 1	1	0	Herland Cross	... 0	7	6
Sindsley	... 1	1	0	Bilston	... 0	5	0
Stoke	... 1	1	0	Breage, Cornwall	... 0	5	0
Tunstall	... 1	1	0	Church Gresley	... 0	5	0
Warrington	... 1	1	0	Cromford	... 0	5	0
Winsford	... 1	1	0	Haydon Bridge	... 0	5	0
Keighley	... 1	1	0	Langley Mill, Durham	... 0	5	0
Liverpool C. M. Chapel	... 1	1	0	Longford	... 0	5	0
Maryport	... 1	1	0	Lea and Holloway	... 0	5	0
Melbourne Port	... 1	1	0	Mansfield, Working Men's	... 0	5	0
Poole	... 1	1	0	Navenby	... 0	5	0
Skipton	... 1	1	0				

DONATIONS FROM SCOTCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Glasgow, Calton, Mile End, and Bridgeton £10 10 0	Glasgow, Blackfriars-street Congre- gational Church £1 1 0
Aberdeen 1 1 0	Dunfermline, Adult 1 0 0
Blyth 1 1 0	Glasgow Total Abstinence Society ... 1 0 0
Dumfries, Members Scottish Tem- perance League 1 1 0	Penpont, by Thorehill 0 12 0
Glasgow, Main-street, Bridgeton ... 1 1 0	Edinburgh, Brighton-st. Church ... 0 10 0
	Leith Independent Ab. Society ... 0 10 0

COLLECTIONS AT WELSH CHAPELS, AND DONATIONS FROM
WELSH TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Aberystwyth £4 6 8	Tan y Grisian £0 15 0
Aberffraw 2 4 3½	Blaen y Cefn 0 14 10
Beaumaris 2 0 0	Holywell 0 14 7½
Carnarvon 2 0 0	Llanvair Yechan 0 14 7
Penllwyn 1 17 4½	Penrhyn Dendraeth 0 13 9
Tregaron 1 16 10	Corris Calvinistic Methodist Chapel ... 0 13 5
Llangoed 1 14 8	Penmachro 0 13 0
Dolyddelen 1 11 0	Northop 0 12 3½
Dinorwig 1 10 7	Gatehouse 0 12 0
Clydach 1 10 0	Ysptyty Ystwyth 0 12 0
Carmarthen 1 10 0	Trisant 0 11 5½
Penrhyn Deudraeth 1 9 0	Cynon 0 11 0½
Ponterwyd 1 8 0	Rhiw Cryfuir 0 11 0
Mold 1 6 7	Pennal; Cal. Methodist Chapel ... 0 10 6
Llanbrynmair 1 5 0	Bethania 0 10 0
Capel Sion 1 4 6½	Bethesda 0 10 0
Penuwch 1 3 1	Dwyran 0 10 0
Corwen 1 2 0	Llanfachreth 0 10 0
Cwm Ystwyth 1 1 1	Rehobath 0 10 0
Bangor 1 1 0	Trefraw 0 10 0
Aberdovy; Cal. Methodist Chapel... 1 0 6	Talysarn 0 10 0
Bryn Gwran 1 0 0	Capel Afon 0 9 8½
Cymmer 1 0 0	Llan-drillo 0 9 0
Cwm Amman, Carm 1 0 0	Rhos Esmor 0 8 0
Capel Coch 1 0 0	Llanddona 0 7 8
Llaim Goch, near Holyhead 1 0 0	Acre Fair; Cal. Methodist Chapel... 0 7 4
Llanr. g 1 0 0	Bodedeyrn 0 7 0
Nant Caredig 1 0 0	Nazareth, Pentraeth 0 6 2
Port Madoc 1 0 0	Garth Calvinistic Method'st Chapel ... 0 6 0
Ysgoldy 1 0 0	Nebo 0 5 11
Machynlleth 0 17 3	Tai Nant; Cal. Methodist Chapel ... 0 5 8
Amlwch 0 16 11	Cwm y Glo 0 5 0
Blaenannerch 0 16 9	Pen y Garnedd 0 5 0
Bethania, Anglesea 0 16 8	Aberdovy Wesleyan Chapel... 0 4 6
Pen y Groes 0 16 6	Corris Independent Chapel 0 4 3

DONATIONS FROM ALLIANCE AUXILIARIES.

North Staffordshire (1st instalment) £25 0 0	Dumfries £2 0 0
Workingmen's Council, Over Darwen 10 0 0	Rotherham 2 0 0
London Alliance Committee, per T.	South Shields 2 0 0
Beggs 6 5 0	Clitheroe 1 1 0
Huddersfield 5 0 0	Colene 1 1 0
Lancaster 5 0 0	Darwen 1 1 0
Leicester 5 0 0	Galashiels 1 1 0
Nottingham 4 4 0	Whitehaven 1 1 0
Derby 3 3 0	West Hartlepool 1 1 0
Birkenhead 2 2 0	Wakefield 1 1 0
Farnley 2 2 0	Bolton 1 0 0
Manchester, Welsh 2 2 0	Saddleworth 1 0 0
Plymouth, South Devon 2 2 0	Swansea 1 0 0
South Shields 2 2 0	Bakewell 0 10 6
Sheffield 2 2 0	Grimsby 0 10 0

DONATIONS TO CONFERENCE FUND.

Roberts, John, and Friends, Salford £1 5 6	Friend, per Rev. W. Patterson, White- haven £0 16 6
Friends at Bolton, per J. H. Raper ... 1 0 0	Whalley, W., and Friends, Burslem... 0 3 0
Thomas, Rev. T., & Friends, Pontypool 1 0 0	

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE

From October 1st, 1857, to September 30th, 1858.

Dr.				RECEIPTS.				Cr.			
To Balance in Secretary's hands, Sept 30, 1857...				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
" Balance in Bank, Sept. 30, 1857.....				172	2	4					
				368	1	11	540	13	3		
To Subscriptions and Donations to General Fund				3,255	10	2					
" Subscriptions from Temperance Societies.....				19	18	4					
" Donations to circulate Alliance Weekly News gratuitously				21	0	0					
ALLIANCE WEEKLY NEWS:											
To Cash for A. W. N.				2,364	3	10					
" Cash for Advertisements				387	10	0					
" Cash for Paper re-sold				32	0	3					
" Cash for Alliance (old series)				24	0	0					
				2,807	14	1					
MELIORA:											
To Cash for Meliora.....				551	14	1					
" Cash for Advertisements				43	16	0					
				595	10	1					
To Cash for Prize Essay and Sequels				365	19	4					
" Cash for Tracts, Pamphlets, &c ...				188	16	2					
" Cash for Admissions to Botanical Fête.....				23	3	5					
" Cash for Cards of Membership				9	17	3					
" Cash for sale of Bazaar Goods.....				5	16	0					
" Bank Interest				1	5	0					
" Amount Specially Advanced				300	0	0					
ALLIANCE WEEKLY NEWS:											
By Paper for Printing A. W. N.				1,448	4	3					
" Printing A. W. N.				652	13	10					
" Agents' Commissions, Carriage, Postage, and Portage				430	16	11					
" Editorial Expenses				210	9	0					
" Impressed Stamps for A. W. N.				147	8	8					
" Printing Contents Bill				67	7	0					
				2,956	19						
MELIORA:											
By Printing, Editorial Expenses &c				348	18	9					
" Advertising				70	1	8					
				419	0	8					
By Gratuitous Circulation of A. W. N.				75	0	0					
" Public Meetings, Travelling Expenses, and Visitations (including Fête at Botanical Gardens and Hon. Neal Dow's Visit)				881	7	1					
" Salaries and Expenses of District Agents				1,557	11	11					
" Office Salaries: Secretary, Book-keeper, and Clerks				334	10						
" City Missionary				54	12						
" Tracts and Pamphlets				379	13						
" General Advertisements.....				50	8						
" Miscellaneous Expenses (carriage, coal, &c)				94	8	1					
" General Printing				325	7						
" Telegrams and Postages				130	11						
" Stationery				33	15	1					
" Newspapers bought and circulated				19	5						
" Rent of Offices and Taxes				70	8						
" Printing Cards of Membership				18	9						
" Printing Sequels and Commissions on Prize Essay.....				214	3						
" Ministerial Conference Expenses ...				10	2						
" Bank Commissions and Interest ...				12	0						
" Cash in Bank to meet Special Advance				300	0	0					
" Cash in Bank				45	19	0					
" Cash in Secretary's hands				151	9	6					
				497	8						
				£8,135	3	1					
				£8,135	3	1					

Audited and found correct:

LOFTHOUSE & WHITWORTH, *Accountants, Manchester.*